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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Harvard Says No Dictation

Wants Individual Thinking

Dr. Conant Tells Students

Thinking Group Is the Need

World Leaders Come Second

'Work Out Your Own' Holds

HARVARD UNIVERSITY begins its 300th year with a meaningful address to the 1037 freshmen by President James B. Conant. At a time when radicalism is reported to have colored many college faculties and student sentiment is rumored to have small patience with familiar standards, the pointed remarks of Dr. Conant bear a definite assurance to the sober public mind. The educational leader declares that America need have no fear of communism or fascism so long as "the university tradition of personal liberty and fearless, untrammeled discussion of all subjects" prevails—He sees free institutions continuing as a direct result of free thinking and free speech.

¶ President Conant assails directly and witheringly the subtly supported claim that the only alternatives ahead of the United States are anarchy or dictatorship. Against such a claim he sets the power of the men the universities have turned out as an arresting and overwhelming force. "Such predictions can come true in this country only when the college graduates cease to have faith in their alma mater." "It is a precious part of the college tradition in which we live that all doctrines may be urged, even those which lead to the abolition of the very freedom which allows them to be expressed"—But Dr. Conant is willing to rely upon the safe, sane balance among college men to move them almost automatically to right decisions.

¶ Harvard's head carries the chief challenge of these times straight to the individual student. "Each of you," he demands, "must decide how much you value intellectual freedom, how much you prize those aspects of civilization which have arisen from robust individual thinking." He would have the student envisage clearly the fact that the riches of his intellectual heritage have sprung very largely from this very quality of individual thinking on the part of great leaders, just as the student must understand that it is individual thinking that is so direfully threatened by the dictatorial course in many lands—That mental quality most menaced today is the very quality to which the modern world owes the most.

¶ Individual thinking is not only endangered by autocratic government today, but autocratic methods make it more difficult than ever before. Individual thinking today means swimming against the streams of ready-made opinions and almost unsuspected masses of propaganda which descend from all sides. The man out of college or who never had the college privilege may profit equally by Dr. Conant's stern student admonition: Think for yourself! "Absorb knowledge wherever possible, listen to opinions of those more experienced than yourself, but don't let anyone do your thinking for you." What the world needs most is an independent group of hard-headed, clear-thinking people who face the future courageously without taking refuge behind worn-out formulas—They could tell a demagogue from a statesman and wither him with their scorn.

¶ In Dr. Conant's opinion the world needs this great group of clear individual thinkers more than it needs leaders. Leaders are necessary, but back of leadership, supporting or working against various manifestations of it, this body of thinkers is needed to exert its powerful influence in determining ultimate courses. This body will waste little time in shouting, marching, or in waving flags and banners. But it will examine seriously and discuss vigorously the many difficult problems the times seem to present. Such a body of individual thinkers is as alluring in its invitation to membership as it is powerful in the things it may consciously undertake—Any capable thinker who will may declare himself initiated and begin a member's conscientious, wholesome work.

¶ President Conant honors the Harvard tradition and honors himself when he bases his appeal to the freshman class on robust individual thinking. In an hour when some college presidents are merely bemoaning strange days of mixed issues and others are riding waves of momentary popularity by advocating experiments in extremes, Harvard clarifies its position in the intellectual world. "As a man thinketh in his heart (in his own heart) so is he," and "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," it says in effect to its earnest new students. Harvard sees novel new worlds being offered a changed society. It sees suppression of academic freedom, rigid censorship, the abolition of individual liberty and opinion. But what it honors and declares for is individual thinking—Harvard will be acclaimed by a nation whose true light it so fitly discerns.

Soviet Letup on Religion Traced to Official Belief

Atheist Drive Is a Success

Former Announcement of Toleration Exaggerated, Survey Shows—Young People Found Lacking All Sense of Deity Under Marxist Materialism

A "greater degree of religious toleration" in Soviet Russia was announced some time ago by Alexander Lukachevsky, vice-chairman of the Society of Militant Atheists. Is this promise being fulfilled, and in what sense? The following study sets forth the present situation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A representative of the American Federated Council of Churches, visiting Soviet Russia this summer, made a study of religious feeling among Soviet young people. At the end of his stay he declared:

"I had heard a great deal about the appalling condition of religion in Russia. But nothing I had heard adequately described the reality. I could not find in Russia a single young person who displayed the slightest interest in any religious subject. I am convinced that Russian Communists have succeeded in almost completely destroying religious feeling among Soviet young people."

This conviction, with which most impartial observers generally agree, probably explains why Russia's Communist rulers have abated their campaign of militant atheism, why the Society of Militant Atheists has halted its drive for members, why the "godless circles" which were universally established two years ago have now almost disappeared.

A "Christian Communist"

Another American clergyman visiting Moscow this summer astonished and amused Russian Communists by describing himself as a "Christian Communist" and expressing uncritical admiration for their system. The Russians could not believe that any Christian clergyman could be so little aware of the real meaning of their attitude toward religion.

For every Russian Communist would complacently agree that Russian Bolshevism and all other forms of Marxism are "anti-Christ" in the literal sense of that term. All thoroughgoing Marxists are convinced that their doctrine based upon pure materialism will eventually destroy all religious feeling. They heartily approve Lenin's statement: "The purer a religion and the better its servants the more dangerous it is to Communism."

Unrelieved Materialism

Obviously there can be no true toleration of religion in a country absolutely controlled by men and women holding such views. The recent announcement by an official of the Society of Militant Atheists that the active drive against organized religion was being abated and that most churches still functioning in Russia would not be molested for the time being did not reveal a more tolerant Communist attitude toward religion but merely a belief that militant action against surviving churches in Russia is no longer necessary.

Several competent observers have pointed out that Marxian Communism views itself as a religion, and an intolerant religion which brooks no rivals. This new religion is based upon the dogmatic notion that the spirit does not exist separately from the body, that mind or spirit had no pre-existence before the body, and does not survive the body. It contends that man's whole concern, therefore, must be to make the best

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Federal Shift Leaves Big Gap In Relief Fund

Charity Heads Set 20 P. C. Increase in Private Contributions as Goal

Face New Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Men and women who are to lead fall community chest campaigns in more than 200 cities were warned at their annual conference here today that their chief stumbling block will be corporations and individuals who feel that their charitable contributions are covered by increased taxes they are paying the Government.

Gathered here for a two-day meeting of the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs, the delegates are mapping plans for raising 10 to 20 per cent more than the $70,000,000 raised last year for private charities. The increase is said to be necessary to meet the withdrawal of the Federal Governmemnt from the care of unemployables.

Plan to Meet Obstacles

Arguments which solicitors for private charities will have to meet will center around lowered interest returns, increased taxation and the new role of government in the social security field, the delegates were advised.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the women's division of the mobilization, referred especially to the latter subject, in an address in which the meager monthly allowance of old-age pensions cannot furnish. Although the Federal Government has stepped into the social welfare field, there still remains much for private charity to do, she said.

Walter Lippmann, editorial writer, pointed out that, while pensions for the indigent old become effective in many states immediately, there can be no unemployment insurance benefit pay for at least two years and no old-age insurance benefits for at least five years.

"For all practical purposes, the Social Security Law," Mr. Lippmann said, "will not have any substantial effect this year upon the problem of relief."

Holding that the time has come when the responsibility for relief should be restored to local Governments and to private organizations, he warned the conference that "it is not going to be easy to persuade local taxpayers and private contributors everywhere that they must begin to forego the receipt of easy money from Washington and settle down to paying the bills directly out of their own pockets."

Taxes Not Charity

That taxes do not take the place of charitable contributions was stressed by Edward D. Duffield, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

"It will be a sad day for America if it is ever considered that the payment of taxes is a full discharge of the obligations we owe our neighbors," he declared. "Private philanthropy furnishes a more efficient, less wasteful and more economic method of accomplishing results than can possibly be hoped for under government administration."

Although Gerard Swope, chair-

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Munitions Board Opens War on War

Prepares to Register by Nov. 30 All Makers and Handlers of Arms

Meets to Make Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The first step—and a fairly long one—was taken today toward national supervision of the American munitions traffic. The National Munitions Control Board met at the Department of State and agreed upon a list of articles which are defined as "arms, munitions and implements of war," and will be under rigid surveillance under the Neutrality Act.

The list was not made public, for it must go to President Roosevelt for his approval. Indications were, however, that it would not define such secondary articles as cotton, copper, and possibly scrap iron and other such products as munitions or implements of war.

Secrecy Is Intriguing

But the secrecy with which the list was surrounded, together with the care with which it is being sent to the President, indicates that it may well constitute something more than a simple listing of fighting tools.

Possibly, it is considered, the list may be capable of future expansion, and in some borderline cases past restrictive definitions of munitions may be expanded. Great pressure both for and against a comprehensive list is being exerted in Washington.

President Roosevelt is expected to approve this vitally important list before leaving for his western trip on Thursday night, but it is not necessary that he do so, for manufacturers have until Nov. 29 before the terms of the supervision go into effect.

Joseph C. Green, head of the new munitions office in the State Department, was today elected executive secretary of the National Munitions Control Board, assisted by Charles W. Yost.

Following the initial meeting, which lasted more than a half hour, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, read the following statement to a large group of correspondents:

"The first meeting of the National

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Wide World

Charles W. Yost
Assistant to Mr. Green in Office of Arms and Munitions Control

Joseph C. Green
Chief of the Office of Arms and Munitions Control

Duce's Cabinet Awaits Moves From Geneva

Rome Meeting Adjourns After Perfunctory Gathering

More Delays Seen

Council Committee Prepares Report on 'No—but' and 'Yes—but' Replies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 24 — The Fascist Government has once more reaffirmed its determination not to yield over the Ethiopian question.

In anticipation that the problem will now come before the League Council for final examination and the possible eventual application of certain articles of the Covenant, the Italian Cabinet decided today on the attitude to be assumed by Italy in such contingencies. This attitude has not been disclosed but it is abundantly clear that Premier Benito Mussolini is prepared to break with Geneva, rather than give way.

Aloisi Duce's Mouthpiece

There is deep disappointment here that such scant attention should be paid by the Council's Committee of Five to Baron Pompeo Aloisi's observations on Italy's attitude. It is true that no formal counter-proposals have been made by Italy, but at the same time Premier Mussolini hoped that the Italian delegate's observations would have been taken as an indication of Il Duce's desire to reopen the negotiations on a new basis. Il Duce evidently realized that since his viewpoint has now been rejected by the Committee of Five it can hardly be accepted by the Council. It is freely stated here, therefore, that if Italy finds herself in open disagreement with the other members of the Council she will have no alternative but to quit the League.

What Next?

It is admitted, however, that such action would not solve the Ethiopian question. Il Duce has repeatedly declared that the Ethiopian problem will be solved: With the League, without the League or against the League. Failing to obtain a solution of the problem with the League's assistance he will seek the solution outside the League. Consequently in diplomatic circles here there is still a faint hope that direct negotiations between the three European countries most directly concerned in the East African dispute may be able to find a compromise acceptable to all parties.

New Ways Explored

In any case, diplomatic activities in Rome during the last few days seem to indicate that fresh avenues are being explored to find an honorable solution of the dispute.

Meantime Italy's military preparations are proceeding at redoubled speed. Royal decrees published last night in the Official Gazette authorized the extraordinary expenditure of 2,500,000,000 lire (over $200,000,000 at the current rate) for additional "services" in the colonies.

Forceful League Need of World, Sen. Pope Finds

European Traveler Reports Small Nations View Delays With Dismay

ABOARD S. S. VOLENDAM, En Route to New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—"The League of Nations today is in something of the same position in which the United States Department of Justice was up until a couple of years ago," said United States Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, returning from a five-week visit to European capitals.

The Senator said in effect:

The Department of Justice never was a very important agency in public opinion until it began its aggressive campaign against gangsters. As soon as it began shooting on sight, disregarding red tape in the pursuit of criminals, it attained overnight unprecedented popularity.

The same reaction would greet the League should it begin "shooting from the hip."

During the past fortnight I have heard leaders of many small nations express the most emphatic opinions on the Ethiopian dispute. Any delay on the part of the League, they believe, will be fatal to world peace and to themselves eventually.

Almost unanimous are they in the belief that war, once started, will spread. They feel that a war, like the Eugenie hats, once revived and made a vogue, will take the world by storm.

It is their desire that Mussolini

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Coal Arbitrators Continue Search For Peace Plan

Washington Keeps Calm Under 'Friendly' Strike in Bituminous Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The amazing "friendly" strike of more than 400,000 miners throughout the soft coal fields of the United States moved into its second day today, marked by a phenomenal absence of disturbance in the fields and by optimism among arbiters here.

While reports from the mines indicate that technically it is probably the largest single strike in American labor history, viewed from here it is as little like a serious strike as Washington has witnessed during recent years.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, insists his followers are merely without jobs because it is an axiom with

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Pioneer of West Called Originator Of New Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANGELO, Texas—The pioneers who tamed the western plains created the "first original civilization in 2000 years," Jack Spratt, professor of political science at San Angelo Junior College, declared in an address commemorating the seventh anniversary of the founding of the West Texas Museum.

The men and women who pushed the American frontier westward met conditions that contrasted sorely with those they had previously known, he said. Aridity and treeless plains confronted them, instead of the moist timber regions they were familiar with. In conquering this country, they built their own civilization: new laws, moral code, dress, tools and equipment, he asserted.

He commended the West Texas Museum, saying: "The work of this association merits all the encouragement and aid we can bestow. It is striving to preserve the paraphernalia of the cowboy of the Great Plains and his associates, in order that posterity may a little more accurately visualize one of the most romantic and picturesque figures in all history—one who found a desert filled with innumerable dangers—one who conquered that desert by the aid of undaunted courage, a horse, a six-shooter and a Texas longhorn, only to find himself the victim to be destroyed by the railroad, the farm and the barbed wire fence."

The celebration, held Sept. 17 and 18, was sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club and Mrs. W. W. Carson, president of the museum.

'Old Oaken Bucket' Is Going 'Electric' In the Rural Areas

Big Utility Companies Send Out Miles of Copper Wire Into Farm Districts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The old barn is going to get electric lights, and it won't be long now before the farmer's wife will be installing fancy city plumbing.

Backed by liberal federal credit, some of the biggest utility companies in America, according to news just published, are now pushing out the strands of copper wire into agricultural areas in the beginning of a great rural electrification plan.

To the farm housewife, electricity doesn't mean lights so much as it means an electric motor that brings running water right into the house. Fancy it—running water gushing from the old sink which has had so many buckets carried to it from the well. The "old oaken bucket" is all right for city sentimentalists, but the farm housewife is backing a sink faucet every time!

The first list of rural electrification projects, now named, covers diverse regions in America. They

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Steps to Halt War-Makers

ON DEC. 5, 1934, a skirmish took place between Italian and Ethiopian troops at Walwal, on the Ethiopian-Somaliland border. Thirty soldiers under the Italian flag were killed. Ethiopian casualties were set at 110. Blaming the Ethiopians, Italy pressed demands for indemnity and apology. Il Duce began sending troops to Africa.

Ethiopia protested to the League of Nations and warned that further pressure from Italy would result in Ethiopia's invoking the Covenant. Italy refused arbitration and pressed for apology and indemnity. Ethiopia stood square on her rights as a sovereign nation and a member state of the League of Nations. She demanded arbitration under her treaty of 1928 with Italy. Britain urged separate negotiations. France was unsympathetic.

April, 1935—Great Britain, France and Italy met at Stresa to decide on a policy regarding Germany. Here Ethiopia was in the background. The attitude seemed to be that the dispute in Ethiopia was of no great importance.

June—The policy of Britain and France seemed to be to arrive at a settlement with Italy outside the League, even at the sacrifice of Ethiopian sovereignty. Ethiopia replied to this: "You offer us a choice between suicide and assassination."

July 1—Anthony Eden, representing Great Britain, announced that he had proposed that Ethiopia make territorial concessions to Italy in return for access to the sea through British territory. The proposal was blocked by Italy.

Aug. 17—Haile Selassie expressed willingness to grant security for Italian colonies, rights for developing commercial possibilities, and rights to Europeans to settle in and develop Ethiopian territory. He also offered to allow Italy to undertake road and railroad construction. The offer was ignored.

Aug. 24—Hailie Selassie was reported to have offered to sell the province of Aussa to Italy. He would use the proceeds to improve the country.

Aug. 30—Anglo-French plan proposed that Ethiopia develop the country with foreign help, including British, French and Italian; the negotiation of a four-power treaty between the nations concerned; protection for Italians in Ethiopia; the stamping out of slavery; and a large public works program.

Sept. 4—The Walwal incident committee, attended by four delegates, two Italian and two Ethiopian representatives, issued a report exonerating both sides. This report was unpopular in Rome, since it eliminated the Walwal incident as a pretext for Italian reprisals.

Sept. 6—The League Council and Assembly meeting was attended by Italy with the acknowledged purpose of ousting Ethiopia from membership in the League. The case against Ethpiopia was presented, charging uncivilized practices. A committee of five was named to consider the dispute.

Sept. 17—League of Nations submitted plan offering to Italy a protectorate over Ethiopia as a basis for discussion; to provide for "collective assistance" to Ethiopia and economic and social development of the African empire under the supervision of the League. Italy to have far-reaching economic advantages in Ethiopia and a number of monopolies.

Sept. 21—The Italian Government rejected the proposals, leaving, however, a way open for further negotiations.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 24

Soviet Army—Ready for Foreign Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—"The Red Army today," said the Communist organ Pravda, yesterday, "not only is capable of defeating any invader, but can destroy a hostile army on its own territory." This fact had not been publicly emphasized before. The Soviet army was exclusively for defense, the press repeatedly insisted.

Russia admittedly fears an uprising of the "have not" nations against the "have" nations in Central and Eastern Europe if the major powers become embroiled in East African hostilities. Presumably, the army high command is now warning of its readiness.

Parachute jumpers:

LaGuardia—Power Plant Campaign Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A citizen's campaign to whip up support for Mayor LaGuardia's city-owned power plant referendum was launched here today.

Bernard S. Deutch, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Walter R. Hart (D) of Brooklyn, were the chief speakers at a meeting. Mr. Deutch characterized the proposal as "the people's only remedy against excessive profits by private plants built largely with the consumer's money." Mr. Hart declared that reduced rates could be secured only by municipal competition with private companies.

The building of this yardstick electric plant is one of the main points in the Fusion mayoralty's program, and the campaign launched today will be pushed with vigor in every borough.

Cotton—Tax Impounded in Georgia

VALDOSTA, Ga.—The legal attack on the Bankhead Cotton Act was advanced a step further here today, when proceeds of the extra-allotment cotton tax were ordered impounded by the Federal district court, reports the Associated Press. Judge Bascom recently issued a temporary restraining order preventing the Internal Revenue Department from collecting the tax, pending appeal. Governor Talmadge and cotton growers entered the petition.

Mexico—Politics in State of Guerrero Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Cardenas-controlled Congress today set out to bring another state into line. A commission was appointed to investigate political conditions in the state of Guerrero, where Gov. Gabriel Guevara is accused of maintaining a conservative dictatorship. A shooting fray over the week end precipitated the inquiry.

One by one, the local political machines of the Calles opposition have been taken over by the Cardenas Government. This latest federal interest in a local problem was presumed to be another instance of a locality considered ripe for Socialist central authority.

Jungle—Plane Starts Brazilian Exploration

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Herbert F. Johnson Jr. expedition took off on the first leg of a flight to the jungles of Brazil, today, where its members plan to spend three months in industrial-scientific exploration.

The plane was outfitted for the 22,000-mile journey with a complete field laboratory, hunting and fishing tackle, aerial and sound movie cameras and a life raft to carry six men.

Rare floral specimens and new growths of the Brazilian palm, carnauba, will be especially searched out. With today's knack for converting raw materials to extraordinary uses, they might well bring back a new fiber for building houses, feeding chickens or making newsprint.

Arctic Circle—Russians Find Early Civilization

OMSK, Siberia (AP)—Soviet natural scientists brought back today more than 12,000 specimens as evidence of an ancient civilization on the Yamal peninsula, inside the Arctic Circle, where there are now only two inhabitants to every four square miles.

In the course of a six months' visit, members of the Soviet Institute of Anthropology and Ethnology found bones of animals and birds which no longer inhabit the northern region. They also collected thousands of man-made articles, such as agricultural implements, bone needles and bronze weapons, which they said indicated the region was once heavily populated.

The peninsula is directly south of the sea area where the Soviet icebreaker Sadko recently discovered a submerged mountain chain, believed to be part of a land long ago sunk into the ocean.

Human Needs—Load Shifts to Private Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In grave earnest, private charities today came to grips with the responsibilities thrust upon them, now that President Roosevelt has sounded the partial retreat from federal largesse.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Walter Lippmann minced no words, speaking to the Mobilization for Human Needs conference, in defining the issue. Federal funds are slackening, they said. The social legislation will not become materially effective this year. Local funds are frozen in many cases, and exceedingly difficult to mobilize. The charities are left holding the bag of human needs, and must see that it is filled.

Despite heavier taxes, lower interest and incomes, the conference proposes to step up last year's campaign objective of $70,000,000 by 10 or 20 per cent.

The conference takes the measure of its problem: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Next Move Is Up to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian and British cabinets met today, discussed much, and said little. Both await the next move from Geneva, where complex discussions of procedure are the order of the day. At Rome, Premier Mussolini let it be known that he discussed various alternative courses open to the League under the Covenant. His non-committal statement seemed de-

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Hoare Gives Mussolini Personal Assurances Regarding Naval Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—The British Cabinet today approved the policy followed by the British representatives at Geneva and decided to carry on with attempts to find a solution to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute within the framework of the League Covenant.

While Downing Street insists there is to be no weakening on the main issue, namely maintenance of the Covenant and Ethiopian independence, it is anxious to bring about a détente between Britain and Italy.

Steps Toward Peace

This, indeed, is regarded here as possibly the first step toward a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian question. Hence Sir Samuel Hoare's personal message to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, yesterday, in which the British Foreign Secretary reiterated and emphasized the assurances given by Sir Eric Drummond at Rome.

Press Attacks Cease

Except that Italian press attacks on Britain have ceased it cannot be said that informed opinion sees any signs of change in Premier Mussolini's attitude so far. But it is felt here that there is still about a fortnight before the state of the ground will allow military operations to begin and that if a firm and at the same time a conciliatory tone is adopted there is still time to bring about a pacific solution.

Meanwhile it is understood that the British Government is sending a written reply to the French query about whether Britain is prepared to take as deep an interest in maintaining the independence of Austria as it is of Ethiopia. The reply, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, goes even further than Sir Samuel Hoare's Geneva speech in this direction.

Five-Power Committee Prepares to Report Back to League Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—The prospect of further extension of procedure opened today when the Committee

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Soviet Army Held Ready To Wage Campaign Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—Soviet Russia's army, until now publicized as purely defensive, is officially stated to be ready for action on foreign soil.

The fact has been known for some time, but now bears official confirmation. In inspired articles yesterday, Pravda and other papers came into the open with blunt statements which could be taken as warnings that no one should risk stepping on the Russian Bear's toes.

A trend toward preparation for possible action abroad has been noticeable for months. Special emphasis has been placed upon training youth. Parachute-jumping as a "mass sport" and the study of foreign languages are being closely coordinated with military preparedness looking beyond Russian frontiers.

Parachute Jumpers

The official attitude toward these two movements is illustrated by an incident described in the official press which occurred at a meeting of workers in a Moscow motorcar factory, called to encourage the study of foreign languages. The Communist organizer in the factory, looking at a young girl parachute-jumper who was present, declared: "We are preparing ourselves for defensive war. If we are attacked, we shall soon carry war into enemy territory. At that time parachute-jumpers will play an important role. But suppose a parachute-jumper doesn't know the language of the enemy country? His value to the army is greatly diminished."

This Communist spokesman obviously envisions the use of parachute-jumpers familiar with foreign languages who can be dropped behind enemy lines to work as spies and propagandists. He made it clear that this is a major reason for the Kremlin's keen interest for developing training both in parachute-jumping and foreign languages.

Sharpshooters

The incident is characteristic of Russian Communist efforts to co-ordinate every "cultural" and sport movement with the organized campaign for mass military preparedness. Another Communist speaker, in discussing the importance of studying foreign languages, declared: "We must give first consideration in such studies to our parachute jumpers and sharpshooters."

This refers to another active movement to train millions of factory and office workers to use rifles. The organization Osoaviachim (Society for Chemical and Air Defense) sponsors the training both of sharpshooters and parachute jumpers. It claims a membership of more than 13,000,000, and in recent months has extended its membership on a large scale among collective farmers.

All such movements are described as "cultural." Parachute jumping is declared to be a "healthy recreation," which serves to make Soviet young people "air-minded." Rifle-practice is described as "character-building." The study of foreign languages obviously serves other than military purposes. But it is a question whether Soviet rulers are primarily interested in the cultural or the military possibilities of these various movements.

Four Languages

Four foreign languages are selected for "mass study"—German and Japanese, French and English. The first two are preferred for parachute jumpers and sharpshooters, because the Kremlin openly anticipates the possibility of attack from Japan and Germany. The study of English and French is declared to be chiefly "cultural," but Communist organizers do not overlook the prospect that these languages, too, may be useful for propaganda purposes.

Russian Communists are seeking thus to convince all their young people that their country soon will be engaged in warfare, and that they must devote a considerable part of their education to military training. The experience of other governments who followed a similar policy suggests the dangers in such instruction. In a period of tension, military-minded masses sometimes become uncontrollable.

The "military-mindedness" being created in Soviet young people holds greater explosive possibilities because it is clearly associated with the Bolshevik conception of "world mission." Every Soviet young person is taught from infancy that Russia is leading the whole world toward a violent revolution such as that which occurred in Russia, and that the "oppressed masses" of all countries are looking to the Soviet Union for help in destroying existing governments and setting up "proletarian dictatorships" on the Russian model.

"World Mission"

Communist organizers of mass military training constantly emphasize that Soviet young people must prepare to fight not only for their own country but for the "downtrodden masses" of all countries. The soldiers of the Red Army, the largest in Europe, also are taught that they are the defenders, not only of the Soviet Union but of the "world proletariat." Every possible means is used to strengthen this feeling of "world mission" among Russia's militarized young people.

Mass militarization, reinforced by persistent emphasis upon Russia's "world mission," hardly fits into the picture created by the Kremlin's insistence upon its peaceful policy. The Soviet Union, with sufficient territory and resources to support its population, is unlikely deliberately to provoke war in the near future. But Russian Communist rulers are constructing a state of mind which would enable them easily to turn a defensive into an aggressive war.

Pan American Union Invited to Aid League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 24

THE juridical committee of the League of Nations Assembly today adopted a resolution designed to produce closer technical co-operation between the Pan American Union and the League of Nations.

The resolution authorizes the Secretary General of the League "to maintain such relations for mutual information with the Director General of the Pan American Union as may prove desirable."

(The Pan American Union embraces the 21 American republics. Its headquarters is in Washington.)

St. Louis Resounds With Marching Of Legion Thousands

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24 (AP)—One hundred thousand American Legionnaires dusted off their uniforms and polished up tin hats today for six hours of music and spectacle through the streets of St. Louis.

Regular convention business was waived for the day in favor of the parade, the outstanding public demonstration of the seventeenth annual convention here.

Small groups knotted in committee rooms, however, plotted the order of business for tomorrow, the day that will see the Legion's ambitious 1935-36 program, geared around a demand for cash payment of the bonus, set in motion.

A Day for Marching

But to the thousands of delegates, alternates and visitors it was a day for marching. At least, 125 musical organizations, including 100 drum and bugle corps, will participate, many of them already champions in their own right.

To Arizona went the signal honor, No. 1 in the order of march. The order is based on increases in state membership during the year. Nevada is second. The two states ranked in that order last year, Missouri consented to march at the end of the parade, a usual courtesy of the host State.

Commander Race Is On

The race for a successor to Frank N. Belgrano Jr., national commander, appeared wide open, with nine announced candidates in the field, and four cities ballyhooed their bids for the 1936 meeting.

Cleveland took to the air in its campaign. Sky-writing airplanes wrote "Cleveland" in smoke, and a huge blimp circled overhead, trailing the Ohio city's slogan, "Cleveland for a perfect '36." Music, speeches and refreshments went with the convention offers of Denver, Atlantic City and Los Angeles.

Chicago, meanwhile, slipped in an invitation for 1938. Oklahoma City and Minneapolis asked for 1939 and Kansas City for 1941. Montreal, Can., and New York are seeking the 1937 convention.

Delegates to Decide

Next year's convention became a matter for the entire convention when the committee on time and place, unable to reach a decision, voted to toss the problem back to the delegates tomorrow.

In the report of its legislation committee, also tomorrow, the Legion was certain to renew its perennial demand for full payment of the bonus. Seven hundred departmental resolutions were in the convention hopper, and 45 of them urged unqualified payment of the adjusted compensation certificates.

Commander Belgrano sounded the opening note in the bonus anthem at yesterday's session. Considered on its own merits, he said, the bonus has "a fair chance of passage." Saddled with an inflation clause, "a subject more controversial than the bonus itself, it is doomed from the very beginning."

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces during the World War messaged his inability to attend the convention as he congratulated the veterans as the "bulwark of the nation."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Soviet Church Letup Shows Atheist Triumph

(Continued from Page 1)

of his present life, which marks the beginning and end of his existence.

The Russian Communist state, which has been accepted as a model by all other Communist parties, bases its attitude toward religion on Karl Marx's statement that "religion is the opium of the people," reinforced by Lenin's assertion that "all modern religions and churches, and every kind of religious organization, are instruments of that bourgeois reaction whose aim is to defend exploitation by stupefying the working class."

Russia's present rulers unreservedly endorse the claims of Marx, Engels and Lenin that Socialism (or Communism) cannot be reconciled with religion. A pamphlet published in Moscow in 1933 approvingly quotes Lenin's statement: "Marxism is materialism. As such it is relentlessly opposed to religion."

The present Russian regime has stated from the beginning that it intends to destroy all organized religion and root out all religious feeling. It is true that a decree dated Jan. 23, 1918, declared: "Every citizen is free to profess any religion, or none at all if he so wishes." The 1923 Constitution also declared that "freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." In 1929, however, this latter clause was amended to read: "Soviet law recognizes freedom of belief and freedom of anti-religious propaganda." Freedom of religious propaganda was thus revoked.

But the Communists, who exercise a political monopoly in Russia and have absolute control of the entire life of the country, have simultaneously reiterated that they intend to use every possible means to root out religion. Only a few months ago the Soviet ideologist, Emelyan Yaroslavsky, declared: "The aim of a Communist state is to wipe out, not only all organized religion, but the very impulse to religion."

Religious persecution under the Soviet regime has been spasmodic. During two periods, 1918-23 and 1929-31, persecution was very active. Thousands of religious leaders were executed, imprisoned and exiled, usually without open trial, on charges of "counter-revolution." For the past two years persecution has been more subtly conducted.

A Protestant official came to Russia this summer to investigate the feasibility of opening a church in Moscow as an experiment. While he did not take up the matter directly with Russian officials, he gained the impression that no obstacles would be placed in his way. If the Kremlin granted permission, it would probably be for the sake of public opinion abroad, and because of the Roosevelt-Litvinoff agreement guaranteeing Americans freedom of worship (but not of religious propaganda) in Russia. An American Roman Catholic priest has lived for more than a year in Moscow and conducted services for foreigners.

Russia's Communist rulers believe that they now have the means to prevent the development of a strong religious movement among their people. The supreme state, controlled by militant atheists, openly carries on atheist education in all state schools, the only schools permitted in Russia. From infancy until manhood every Soviet child is taught that religion is a "Capitalist device for exploiting workers," and that mind or spirit cannot exist apart from the body.

And all Russian citizens know that church attendance hinders their advancement in a state system which controls all means of employment in Russia. Under the circumstances, it is truly remarkable that so many Soviet citizens still attend church services and openly worship the God in whom they believe. But the Communists contemptuously declare that church attendance is a "bourgeois survival" which is no longer dangerous enough to combat.

Newspaper Chain To Share Income For Public Needs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—To perpetuate the Gannett newspaper for service and not for private profit, Frank E. Gannett today announced formation of a foundation to distribute after his passing at least 75 per cent of the chain's net income for "public charitable, educational and general philanthropic purposes."

Mr. Gannett said he was actuated by two considerations in setting up the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc.

1. Continuation of his 19 publications in 14 cities with the primary idea of making good and useful newspapers of widest possible service to their communities, rather than the consideration of largest possible profit.

2. That most of the profits after the first consideration is satisfied shall go for the welfare of the people, particularly in the area they serve, and not to pile up fortunes for any individual or group.

The foundation provides the "greatest latitude" to a board of directors in distributing that portion of the profits remaining after dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, which now is largely in the hands of employees and executives of the organization.

At least 75 per cent of the net income must be so distributed after suitable cash reserves, not to exceed $100,000, have been set up, the foundation provides.

Vacancies on the board of directors are to be filled by the board itself from persons qualifying with at least 100 shares of stock. At least eight must be experienced newspapermen and one an experienced attorney.

Masonic Leader

Black & Stoller

Melvin M. Johnson
Sovereign Grand Commander of Northern Scottish Rite

Knights Templar Act As Council Escort

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—A colorful procession of 300 Knights Templar, in full uniform topped by white-plumed chapeaux, comprised an honorary escort today as visiting members of the 33d Degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction marched to a Supreme Council meeting in the Masonic Auditorium.

Through the streets of downtown Cleveland moved the procession, to the music of a commandery band.

Prominent among the Scottish Rite group were its Sovereign Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, and Louis H. Wieber, Grand Senior Warden of Ohio Knights Templar.

At the auditorium, the council saw exemplification of the fourteenth degree and heard the allocution of the Sovereign Grand Commander.

Strong League Held Needed by World

(Continued from Page 1)

should immediately be cracked down on.

Some of them regard Il Duce as a madman with whom neither reason nor compromise will prevail. They say he is determined to carry out his purpose and will be enabled to do so because sanctions cannot be declared until aggression takes place.

Dependent on League

Practically all small nations, like Austria, Poland and others, have not bothered much in the past 15 years to build armies and stores of ammunition. They have relied instead on the security provided by the League and the faithful mutual promises to defend each other against aggression.

It is small wonder that they view with alarm the procedural delays.

The attitude of these smaller states coincides exactly with what I believe to be the attitude of the majority of the American people.

The average American citizen is always in sympathy with the under dog. During the Manchurian crisis I heard countless men express a fervent hope that the League, the United States, or any other power capable of doing so would give the Japanese the licking of their lives—not because they were anti-Japanese nor because they wanted to go to war but because sportsmen cannot countenance an attack on a weaker opponent.

Americans Don't Like It

Most Americans know and care little about Ethiopia and Italy, but the fact that the press reports indicate the Fascists are taking unfair advantage is enough to incur the displeasure of American public opinion.

Therefore, men say, "I would be for the League of Nations if it would crush Mussolini."

Because the League has not taken any aggressive course in times of crisis, it is criticized by about half the people of the world.

It is said—and I agree—that the League of Nations has not entirely carried out the purpose of Wilson and other founders who undoubtedly expected it to be a live and aggressive international institution capable of taking the initiative in a time of international emergency.

This it is has been unable to do, and I believe it has suffered thereby.

This I believe to be due to the characteristic attitude of the Old World of never attacking problems with the enthusiastic diligence symbolic of animation.

New Deal Needed?

In the United States, if a difficult situation arises, we immediately reach the conclusion that we should throw everything overboard and begin all over again. We desire a complete new deal. We care little for the process by which it is solved.

This is in contrast with the typical European, who is slower and more conservative. The European thinks in terms of progress; the American in terms of results.

The League of Nations must, according to its procedure, determine whether Italy is committing an aggression and other matters in detail known the world over, but must go through the mills of formality before action can be taken.

An American cannot tolerate all this "delay" and the imminent danger of being gobbled up has caused smaller powers of the League to arrive at a conclusion, although they reach it by a different path.

The demand for action has speeded up the League to a comparatively rapid pace. Its Committee of Five is anxious to bring in its report of recommendations this week, and it is more than likely that something more will come from its deliberations than has been the case in many years.

Tons of Books Delivered

More than four tons of textbooks recently were delivered at a Lakeland, Fla., high school for distribution among pupils.

'Old Oaken Bucket' Going Electric on Myriad Farms

(Continued from Page 1)

are only the beginning of a movement that Morris L. Cooke, administrator, hopes to see carried in a short time to at least 10 per cent of the present non-electrified farms. The United States is at present behind Great Britain, Scandinavian countries, Japan, and parts of Canada in its drudgery-ending rural electrification development, he asserts.

The first R. E. A. summary shows half a dozen major programs going forward, all under private initiative, for big scale rural electrification. Federal credit is available, both in extending the lines and in financing electric equipment on the farms.

The Pennsylvania Power & Light Company has extended 400 miles of rural lines thus far in 1935, and will increase it to 800 by the end of the year, with 2500 miles by the end of 1936. "If the private companies don't build their own rural lines," John S. Wise, head of the company, is quoted as saying, "the federal or State Government will step in and build them."

The West Pennsylvania Power Company will spend up to $300,000 this year in rural electrification.

Service Charge Cut

The big Niagara-Hudson group in New York is announced to have just taken the first step in a comprehensive program that will involve construction of 4550 miles of rural wires, and make service available to some 20,250 rural homes. The new plan will make a minimum service charge of $2 for a 1500-foot extension, instead of $7, as at present.

The Alabama Power Company has a rural electrification problem involving expenditure of $787,000 for 1935-36. It will do its own financing.

The California commission dealing with rural electrification, like commissions in several other states, has arranged a meeting of farm organizations, utility engineers and its own staff to discuss proposals for utilizing federal credit for pushing rural electrification. State rural electrification "authorities" or public service commissions report progress from North Carolina, New York, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Michigan.

Current Given Away

The big drive now getting under way still has a long way to go, says Administrator Cooke, before America catches up with other nations.

In Canada they are even giving free current to farmers to operate electric washing machines, radios and electric household pumps, he reports.

The United States is "woefully backward in electrifying its rural areas," Mr. Cooke declares. He adds:

"In Japan over nine homes out of every ten are benefited by electric service. If we go to Europe, we find the leading nations far in advance of the United States in providing electrification for rural areas.

Europeans Push Extension

"French plans, for instance, aim to provide electricity for the entire rural population by 1940 — and France has recently made a drastic nationwide reduction in electric rates. Great Britain last month appointed a parliamentary committee to advise on methods of extending rural electrification and reducing its cost.

"The Scandinavian countries have not been backward in seeing the advantages of rural electrification, and in Sweden over 40 per cent of the farms are electrified. In that country splendid results have been obtained from electrically heated hotbeds.

"To the north of us, in Canada, we find the publicly owned Ontario hydroelectric system starting its twenty-eighth successful year by providing current free of charge in rural areas to operate electric washing machines, radios, and electric household pumps. This is just a novel bit of salesmanship."

Munitions Board Acts Against War

(Continued from Page 1)

Munitions Control Board created by recent act of Congress was held this morning. The board met to organize the fulfill its duty of agreeing upon a list of arms and munitions and implements of war which it will recommend to the consideration of the President for use in the proclamation defining these articles for the purposes of Section 2 of the act under which the board was created.

"When the board has fulfilled this function and the President has issued his proclamation, the administration of the act devolves upon the Department of State. All manufacturers, exporters and importers of arms and munitions and implements of war must register at the Department and after Nov. 29 these articles may not be exported from or imported into this country without a license issued to the Department to cover each shipment."

How sweeping is the new control—though still conditioned by the type of list that is approved—is easily seen by this statement. It is important to recognize that today's meeting was entirely under Part Two of the Neutrality Act, and has nothing to do in the first instance with an arms embargo. It is for the unprecedented purpose of charting, registering and obtaining all relevant facts about the American business in weapons of war.

Means Effectual Choke

Once this manufacture is fully registered, the import and export regulations come into effect, and from Nov. 29 indefinitely into the future, not a machine gun or fighting airplane or other commodity of "arms, munitions, and implement of war" can leave or enter.

Even if the list to be approved by the President is of the narrowest nature, this much cannot help being an enormous step in advance.

And in case war breaks out anywhere in the world, the other half of the Neutrality Act comes into operation—but with a time limit in February, 1936, stipulated—and it becomes illegal to export any of the articles on the list to either belligerent.

Hassett to Aid Early

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Appointment of Willard D. Hassett, veteran White House newspaperman, as assistant to Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, was announced yesterday. Among other things, Mr. Early is in charge of press relations.

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"Marcelle", black or brown suede with calf.... 9.00
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*MIRABEL MARMALADE
or *STEWED PRUNES
PANCAKES—*MAPLE SYRUP
COFFEE
*These items at special prices all this week.
Apples Fancy Cooking 4 Lbs 15c
Grapes Fancy Tokay 2 Lbs 15c
Oranges California - Medium Size Doz 27c
Sweet Potatoes 10 Lbs 19c
Native Celery Large Bunch 10c
Native Cabbage 4 Lbs 10c
Native Tomatoes 2 Lbs 9c
Graham Crackers N.B.C. Lb. Pkg 19c
Fancy Cookies Lb. 25c
Date and Nut Bread Lge Loaf 14c
Dole's PINEAPPLE JUICE 3 12 oz Tins 25c
Brookside Milk Quart 11c
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COCONUT STRIPS
Slice day-old white bread ¾ inch thick. Trim off crusts. Cut into strips ¾ inch by 2 inches long. Spread on all sides with Eagle Brand sweetened condensed Milk. Roll in shredded coconut. Brown under broiler at low heat or toast on fork over coals. It tastes like Angel Food Cake, coconut frosted.
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ROLLED OATS White Spray Brand Quick Cooking 48 oz Pkg 17c
MARMALADE Pure Orange Preserve Delicious on Toast 1 lb Jar 15c
MAPLE SYRUP Vermont's Famous Pure Co-Op Brand 8 oz Jar 19c
PINEAPPLE JUICE Finast Brand 2 18 oz Tins 25c
PRUNES Santa Clara - Large Size Meaty, Tender 3 lbs bulk 23c
Fancy Brookside Creamery Rolls
BUTTER lb 29c
Fancy New Maine No. 1 Grade
POTATOES 15 lbs 19c
Finast Pears Bartlett Variety Large Tin 19c
Grape Jelly Pure Mirabel 2 10 oz Jars 25c
Currant Jelly Pure Mirabel 2 10 oz Jars 29c
B&M Lobster New Pack No ½ Tin 33c
Wesson Oil Pint Tin 23c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour 44 oz Pkg 27c
Hormel Onion Soup 2 20 oz Tins 33c
Hormel Vegetable Soup 2 20 oz Tins 25c
• Household Specials •
Lux 2 Small Pkgs 19c
Lux Toilet Soap 5 Bars 29c
Standard Brooms Each 39c
Bellview Brooms Long Life Each 69c
Saniflush Tin 23c
Penn-Rad Oil 100% Pure Penn. Gov. Tax Included 6 Qt Tin 89c
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

signed to leave the door open to further negotiations. At London, the Cabinet is understood to have retained the Imperial Defense Council—including some Cabinet ministers—as its executive unit, and adjourned to meet on call.

A personal letter from Sir Samuel Hoare was delivered to Premier Mussolini by Britain's Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, today. It was said to reaffirm last week's assurances regarding the purely "precautionary" nature of Britain's naval concentration in the Mediterranean. The personal contact thus established with Premier Mussolini at this tense time is expected to prove helpful.

Meanwhile, the lifting of the rains in East Africa saw Ethiopian troops rapidly moving toward the Eritrean front today. An informant direct from northern army headquarters said that there were "250,000 good rifles" there.

Duce's Cabinet waits on Geneva: Page 1.

Liner—Pilsudski Completes Record Voyage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What the Normandie is to Frenchmen, the 16,000-ton motorship Pilsudski symbolized to Poland today. Five hours ahead of its schedule, the new Diesel liner docked on its maiden voyage, while 3000 Poles from all parts of the United States swelled with pride.

The Pilsudski came direct from the post-war Polish port of Gdynia, inagurating the first speedy transatlantic Polish service from that and Scandinavian ports. It cuts a previous 12-day voyage down to eight days. The ship was built in Italy and paid for by pure barter. For five years, enough coal will be shipped to the Italian state railways to meet the cost.

Strike—Coal Wage Issue Narrows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The soft coal negotiators today continued to strain at the gnat of a small wage difference between them, and to swallow the camel of an effective strike. Minute by minute, the conciliators promised settlement. The only outstanding conflict over wage rates has been narrowed to a cent and a half difference, from a gap many times as wide.

Meanwhile, the country is treated to the spectacle of what is probably its largest single strike—carried on without rancor. Operators refrain from employing strike breakers. Labor unions withhold pickets. Enough workers are supplied to keep the mines in condition. Both sides avert the public condemnation that follows in the wake of strike violence.

Legionnaires—On Parade in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS—Parade! Six hours of it. Thousands of American Legionnaires fell into line today, to see if their maneuvers were up to concert pitch. They were.

Last night was fiesta. The first heavy session out of the way, reports the Assoicated Press, the Legionnaires converted the business district of this normally staid city into a noisy three-ring circus, with sideshows. Bands and bugle corps paraded at will through the business district, collided with one another at intersections and, out of the jangle of garbled tunes, blew their way on up the streets. Throngs packed the sidewalks and overflowed the curbs with a high disregard for order and the smiling but befuddled traffic cops.

There is nothing serious for the World War veterans to consider until Wednesday, so they took their fun seriously.

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks to Press On Futility of War and Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—At her first formal meeting with the press since last June, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt indicated today that she would probably lead a quiet life this winter as far as traveling is concerned but added that she had "loads of things" to talk about publicly.

As a prelude to what may come, she expressed her latest views on the futility of war and the nature of present federal aid to education.

The President's wife took sharp exception to those who say that the way to preserve peace is by building up national defenses. Prefacing her remarks by saying that she thought it a very good moment for "women everywhere" to be thinking about peace, Mrs. Roosevelt warned that the day is past when wars are fought on isolated frontiers. "Fighting today is in everybody's country, right straight over the country," she declared.

Conceding that the United States is isolated enough to take a slightly more objective view of war than European countries, Mrs. Roosevelt continued: "I still say that what we call defenses would be of comparatively little value in the next war. What the question amounts to is whether we want to preserve our civilization or whether we think it is of so little use that we might as well let it go."

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she was not in favor of the United States destroying its defenses altogether until other nations agree to do so.

Describing the futility of destructive warfare, she declared: "I cannot see why women cannot see this and as conservers of the race, do not exert more real practical pressure against that way of settling difficulties."

The recent attack made by the National Education Association against the Administration's treatment of education, Mrs. Roosevelt traced to a misunderstanding of the purpose of the aid granted. The efforts of the Administration, she explained, have been focused on giving emergency relief, not on aiding local public school systems.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she would fly back East from California after leaving the President in San Diego, where he boards a cruiser for a trip through the Panama Canal. After the trip, with its two speeches at Los Angeles and Fort Worth in behalf of Community Chest campaigns, she said, her traveling will be largely confined to trips to New York to visit members of her family.

Boulder Dam Stamps Set Printing Record

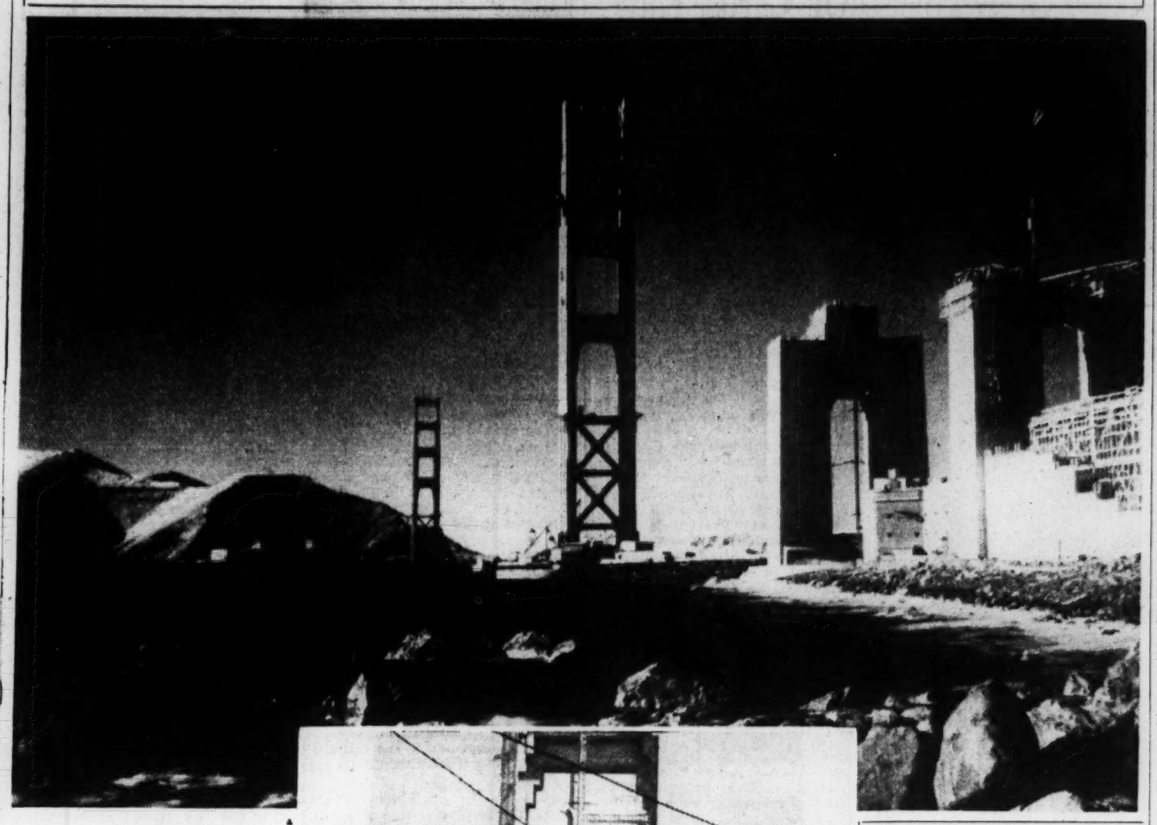
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Treasury officials reported all speed records of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for producing postage stamps were broken yesterday when presses, at noon, started turning out the new three-cent Boulder Dam stamps.

The design for the stamp was approved Friday, Sept. 13. The bureau was notified by the Post Office Department that it desired at least 200,000 stamps at Boulder Dam on Sept. 28 and that general sale of the new issue was to begin Sept. 30. The engraving of a new stamp plate normally takes three weeks, officials said, but in this instance two expert engravers completed their job in one week's time.

Rector for 50 Years

The Rev. Gardiner C. Tucker on Sept. 1, 1935, completed 50 years' service as rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Mobile, Ala.

This Will Make a Pygmy of Brooklyn Bridge



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company of California

Anchorage of Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

Upper—View From the Pacific Side, Looking Northeast and Showing Construction of the Cable Housing, With Old Fort Winfield Scott in the Background; San Francisco Tower Construction and the Completed Marin Tower in the Background. Lower—Looking North to East Leg of the San Francisco Tower.

Two Huge Bridges Will End Isolation For San Francisco

Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power, are steadily progressing in the United States. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Passamaquoddy development and others.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Isolation fades for San Francisco, built on the end of a peninsula, as construction of the two greatest bridges on earth progresses here.

One structure, crossing San Francisco Bay to Oakland, is, in fact, a whole series of bridges and a tunnel, unlike anything else in existence. The other, connecting San Francisco with California to the north, will cross the Golden Gate in a single, unparalleled suspension span.

Let us talk about this latter bridge first. On Aug. 1, 1935, it was 50 per cent completed. Its great towers stand 746 feet above the water, with the south tower rising from a position 1125 feet offshore.

Cables have been stretched across the 4200-foot gap between these towers, and onto the shore anchorages, ready to take the planking of the catwalks which will make possible spinning of cables for a central span fully 700 feet longer than its nearest rival.

Golden Gate Bridge as a whole is being worked out on a basis never before contemplated, considering not only the great distance to be covered, but the exposed position and tide conditions involved. No remotely similar structure, its designers believe, has ever been thrown across the outermost entrance of such a seaport. The winds coming against its great exposed sides will have traveled uninterruptedly in their course from the shores of China; the tides flowing past its bases four times daily will frequently attain a velocity of seven miles an hour.

Has Wide Margin of Safety

Such conditions have made necessary very careful engineering calculations. But these have been perfected to such a nicety that there is no doubt in the minds of its designers that Golden Gate Bridge will stand every test. The center of its span may swing as much as 21 feet inward without danger, yet even a 90-mile-an-hour gale would only cause it to swing six or eight feet, and the strongest wind on record at this point was a brief five-minute squall of 55 miles-an-hour velocity.

Seven Miles Over-All Length

The real length of the bridge in all its sections of approaches and shore structures will be some seven miles, beginning in the Presidio of San Francisco, landing on a military reservation north of the Gate, and ending at Waldo, Marin County.

The deck of the bridge will consist of a 60-foot, six-lane highway and two sidewalks 10½ feet each. The over-all width of the bridge will be some 90 feet, and at its center the span will stand 220 feet above mean tide. Especially in view of the fact that the modern trend in shipbuilding is toward smaller craft, it would seem that the tallest ships which will ever need to enter San Francisco Bay will have ample room beneath Golden Gate Bridge. Another way of looking at this height is to realize that the roadway of the bridge will be at a level roughly equivalent to that of the top of a 25-story building.

Veterans Receive Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two World War veterans of Waynesboro, Benjamin J. Craig and Ernest M. East, have received the thanks of the city of Chateau-Thierry, France. They have received medals from the city, with certificates written in French and signed Aug. 22 by E. Mauril, acting for the Mayor of Chateau-Thierry.

'On the Sidewalks of New York'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Albert Correri, 22, is one of thousands of pittance-salaried workers who flood into Manhattan daily to populate the skyscrapers of the Wall Street section. He earns $3.13 a week and whatever tips come from the slim purses of the white-collar clerks to whom he runs sandwiches and coffee from a Pearl Street restaurant.

But fortunes rub elbows with poverty in the financial district, and today Albert is in the news as a poor youth who found $150,000 on a sidewalk in the world's money center—and returned it.

Albert was rushing lunch-time snacks to offices on Broad Street, when he saw the bundle on the sidewalk. He had to attend to the food and drink of hungry clerks, however, and so he, one of seven children of a jobless painter on relief, hustled along with 15 bonds, each worth $10,000, under his arm for inspection when he had the time. Albert is a high school graduate and has had one year in college—but he has to keep on the run at noontime if he wants to collect that pay envelope regularly.

Meanwhile two messengers of C. F. Childs & Co., at No. 1 Wall Street, were frantically retracing the steps of a bond delivery they had made at No. 48 Wall Street and at the end of which they had found themselves minus their bond packet. Their anxiety was not to be relieved, however, until Albert finished serving his clients, whereupon he stopped in at the Old Slip police station and turned in his find. The bonds were part of a federal farm loan mortgage issue, all of them negotiable.

Five men including a vice-president of the bond house rushed over to get the securities and someone said Albert would be rewarded.

Real Estate Men Unite To Cut New York Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24—The Real Estate Association of the State of New York is out to mobilize taxpayers, corporations and civic organizations in a co-operative campaign for a lowering of the tax rate on real estate.

Resolutions protesting high levies and urging all rate-payers to unite not only to forestall further increases to meet swollen municipal and state budgets, but to work for an easing of the levies now burdening them were adopted at the association's thirty-fourth annual convention here.

Rogers Memorial Progresses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Vice-President Garner will head a commission to handle arrangements for proposed memorials to the late Will Rogers. Two hundred twenty-six individuals, including former President Hoover, Alfred E. Smith, Fred Stone and Henry Ford, will serve on the commission. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will act as treasurer and will receive contributions.

More Utilization Of Judicial Forces Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Delayed justice is a denial of justice, in the opinion of Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals. With the calendars of the trial courts of the State, particularly in the large cities, years behind, he would put common sense before precedent and get legislative sanction to ake any judge in any of the trial courts that is not busy or overcrowded and assign him to a congested court.

Trial machinery is available all the way from the State Supreme Court to the county courts, and Judge Crane, in a letter to the presidents of the 83 bar associations of the State asking their opinion of his proposal, submits that the practical solution of the juridical log jam is "to utilize to the full the judicial forces that we have."

"For a litigant to wait two, three or four years before his cause or grievance can be heard is a denial of justice," he holds.

"When the business in any particular court in any part of the State is so congested that trials cannot be had for two or three years, why not send into that district judges from any of the courts which are not busy or overcrowded, so as to relieve the congestion?

"The only answer is that it has not been done heretofore and is contrary to our habits of procedure. This is no answer to the needs of our people. Far better is it to use the judiciary we now have to its full limit than to elect more judges at public expense and higher taxation."

Bar Committee Named

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Stanley Reed of Kentucky, solicitor general of the United States, and eight other attorneys were announced yesterday by William L. Ranson, New York, president of the American Bar Association, as members of the standing committee on jurisprudence and law reform. Other members include John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Wesley A. Sturges, Yale Law School, and Francis J. Carney, Boston.

Cotton Mather's Shakespeare Is Acquired by Dr. Rosenbach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Two rare items of prime consequence in the book-collecting world have turned up in New York today with the acquisition by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, internationally known dealer, of the Shakespeare first folio which Cotton Mather, the Puritan preacher, brought to America in 1623, and by Thomas F. Madigan, dealer in autographs, of 45 of the letters of Lord Nelson, the British naval hero, all in Nelson's handwriting and bearing every known form of the Nelson signature.

The Mather folio was the possession of the preacher's family for generations, and is one of 165 known to exist. About a century ago it was bound in brown calf by Samuel Parker, of Boston, whose adopted daughter, Rebecca E. Parker, presented it in 1864 to her nephew, A. Prescott Baker, from whom Dr. Rosenbach purchased it.

At one time or another the possessor of four of the five existing complete folios in the original binding, Dr. Rosenbach rates the Mather volume as one of his chief acquisitions of recent years. This copy, however, is not among the 14 listed as being in a perfect state of preservation, several of the pages having been torn by a child of the family, according to the story. Its importance is enhanced by the autographs of several famous scholars and Shakespearean actors, including Edwin Booth, Adelaide Ristori, Helena Modjeska, Tommaso Salvini and latest of all under date of 1901, Coquelin. In it also, Edward Everett, statesman and orator, wrote:

"It is said that manuscripts of the Pandects at Florence used to be exhibited with lighted tapers as a sacred relic. I should be more inclined to pay that honor to a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare."

The scarcity of Nelson letters makes the series which Mr. Madigan obtained in Italy one of the most significant to have come to light on this personage. They were written from the Mediterranean on board the ships Vanguard, the Foudroyant and, most famous of Nelson's flagships, the Victory, on which he met his death at the Battle of Trafalgar six months after the date of the last letter in the collection. Ranging the period from 1798 to 1805, they are expressive of the apprehension then universal regarding Napoleon I, a letter to the Queen of Naples under-date of Dec. 19, 1804, exclaiming that "never perhaps was Europe more critically situated than at this moment and never was the probability of a universal monarchy more nearly being realized than in the person of the Corsican." Others addressed were the King of Sicily and Lord Nelson's friend, Sir John Acton.

Washington-New York Train Time Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The fastest regular train service ever operated between New York and Washington will go into effect on Sept. 29, when the Pennsylvania Railroad will cut its running time between these two cities to 3 hours and 45 minutes.

This will effect a saving of 30 minutes between the two cities as compared with the time of a year ago prior to the company's electrification of the line.

The Congressional Limited, leader of the Pennsylvania system's fleet of fast trains between New York and Washington, will cover the 225 miles between these two cities in 225 minutes, making intermediate stops at Manhattan Junction, Newark, two Philadelphia stations, Wilmington and Baltimore.

Lee Camp Ground Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 24—The West Virginia division of the Daughters of the Confederacy has purchased an acre of ground near Sharpsburg whereon was Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters during the Battle of Antietam. The site will be marked and an oak grove replanted as when the tent stood there.

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Beautiful outside rooms . . . Bath (both tub and shower) . . . Radio . . . Simmons Beautyrest Mattress . . . and all the facilities of this splendid new 650 room hotel are at your command.
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GREATER NET POWER AND HIGHER ANTI-KNOCK NET MORE MILES TO GALLON THAN ANY OTHER REGULAR GAS.
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Six of Big Ten Teams Underway This Week End

Big Ten Football Games
Saturday, Sept. 28
Chicago at Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Ohio at Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; North Dakota State at Minnesota, Minneapolis; Bradley Tech at Iowa, Iowa City; De Paul at Northwestern, Evanston, Ill.; South Dakota State at Wisconsin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—Six of the Big Ten football teams engage in their first skirmishes this week end. None of the contests in view has a bearing on the championship, but one is of the caliber of conference rivalry. In this game Chicago, the Big Ten member, visits Nebraska, a Big Six contender, at Lincoln, Neb.

Ohio State, which many critics believe is equipped to dethrone Minnesota in the title seat, does not go into action until a week from Saturday, when it receives Kentucky at Columbus, Ohio. Minnesota, in the meantime, is getting its first workout this week with North Dakota State at Minneapolis.

Some of the improvement claimed for Wisconsin may be seen when the Badgers engage South Dakota at Madison, Wis., on Saturday. Illinois, host to Ohio University, which should not be confused with Ohio State, may provide observations of interest.

Purdue Inactive Yet

Those who think Purdue will again be a serious contender for gold footballs will not gain light on the subject until the Boilermakers invade Northwestern at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 5. Northwestern, however, is taking its first workout with De Paul at Dyche Stadium this week. Indiana is another team in concealment until next week, when it receives Centre at Bloomington, Ind.

Coach Francis Schmidt is expected to put on another aerial circus with his Ohio State Buckeyes. With a veritable power house to keep opposing backfields drawn up to support the line on running attacks, the Buckeyes may be expected to throw lateral and forward passes, in multiples, to make the opposition dizzy. Few of last year's great combination, with its many reserves, have been lost, and the sophomores more than make up for the graduations.

Slow to get under way last year because Coach Schmidt was new, the Buckeyes now should shift into high gear at the outset. The chief losses have been Regis Monahan, captain and guard; Buzz Wetzel, star fullback, and Jack Smith, valuable ball carrier, who graduated. Four lettermen are working at the ends, and two sophomores are trying to break in. The veterans are Merle Wendt and Trevor Rees, regulars, and Frank Cumiskey and Sam Busich, reserves. Wendt was an All-Conference end selection.

Veteran Heavyweight Tackles

Three veteran tackles of 210 pounds or over, including the All-Star, Gilbert Harre, assure strength in this important line work. The others are Charles Hamrick, considered by many the equal of Harre, and Ernest Roush. A sophomore, Charles Gales, is now crowding them. Plenty of talent is available for guards. Capt. Gomer Jones is the best prospect at center, but there are several others of excellent caliber.

Quarterback duties may again be alternated between three veterans, Stanley Pincura, Tippy Dye and Frank Fish. The veteran halfbacks are Dick Heekin, Dick Beltz, Frank Boucher and John Bettridge, and there are two sophomores, Don Look and Jim Miller, insisting on recognition. Several fullbacks from last season's freshman are giving John Kabealo some work to do to hold his place.

Wisconsin's reported improvement, which may not please Coach C. W. Spears, is based on the backfield, in which there are several advancing veterans and a pair of sophomores going places in practice. The newcomers are Robert Neubauer, Gene Zinser, and John Wilson, halfbacks. The veterans showing further development are Eddie Jankowski, fullback, and Clarence Tommerson, halfback. George Lanphear appears headed for the regular quarterback job.

The line may be chiefly made up of Robert Null and Russell Callahan, ends; Edward Christianson and John Golomgeske, tackles; Capt. Ray Davis, guard, and Allen Mahnke, center or end. Mahnke may call the signals regardless of where he plays.

Wisconsin's Saturday rival, So. Dakota State, defeated Northern Normal, 33 to 0, the other day.

Illinois Light Again

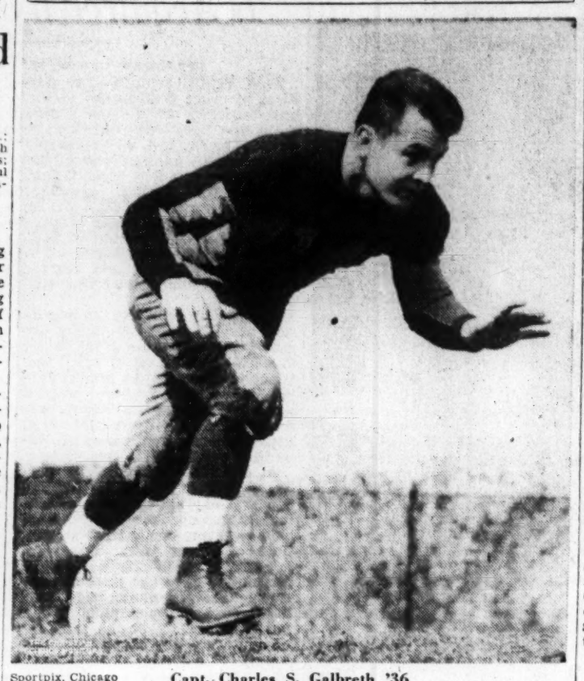
Illinois promises to be light in weight again, but it will be speedy and versatile, with an elaborate aerial attack. With this kind of a crew, Coach Bob Zuppke stopped Ohio State last year, the only outfit to do it. The Indians miss Jack Beynon, All-Conference quarterback, Johnny Fischer, fullback, and Crain Portman and Frank Froschauer, halfbacks. They must build an entirely new backfield.

The new combination will be headed by Les Lindberg—punter, passer, and open field runner. Wib Henry may succeed Beynon at quarterback. Bob Grieve, speedy halfback, is a good halfback prospect, and John Theodore and Howie Carson may share the fullback berth. With Capt. Chuck Galbreath and other veterans back in the line, there may be no important changes in the first string.

Coach Nobel Kizer at Purdue faces the task of replacing 20 letter men who graduated. There are 16 emblem winners back on the squad of nearly 70. So far nobody has appeared to take the place of Duane Purvis and Jim Carter, the former an All-Conference halfback and the latter his equal in many respects. The chief compensation for them is the improvement of John Drake, junior fullback. With many veterans the line may be equal to last year, which should make the backfield look better than it may really be. Capt. Ed. Skoronski, one of the outstanding centers in the league is holding down the pivot post again.

Indiana has 17 lettermen on its squad of 56, and Coach Bo McMillan will depend on them to show further development of his radical aerial game. Vernon Huffman, quarterback and star pass thrower, is sharing first honors with Frank Filchock, C. W. Norton, Tony Cavacini and Wendell Walker. Likely sophomores are Livingston, Kenderin, Schaeffer, and Sholty, lineman, and Clasen, Hiestand and Dileo, backs. Corby Davis, junior halfback, is setting the pace in punting, followed by Huffman and Walker.

A Big Ten Gridiron Leader



Sportpix, Chicago

Capt. Charles S. Galbreth '36
University of Illinois Varsity Football Team

Two Tied at Halfway Mark

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (AP)—Mrs. John J. Mitchell 3d and Edith Quier, both of Philadelphia, each posted scores of 76 yesterday and led at the halfway mark in the twelfth annual Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup golf tourney. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, playing in competition for the first time since winning her sixth national title in August, was third with a 78. Frances Williams of St. Davids, the defending champion, posted an 81 to place fifth.

Menzel Defaults To Donald Budge In Tennis Final

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakian, defaulted to J. Donald Budge yesterday after the Oakland star had won two of the first three sets, 1—6, 11—9, 6—3. The European said he had quit in deference to his mixed doubles partner, with whom he was to play in a semifinals match later in the day.

It was the men's singles final of the Pacific southwest tennis championships.

Thus the men's singles play ended in an anticlimax. Yesterday Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the national champion, failed to show up and tournament officials said he would be unable to meet Menzel in the semifinals.

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Los Angeles, won her third straight Pacific southwest tennis championship when she defeated Katherine E. Stammers of England, 6—1, 6—4, in the finals of the women's singles event.

The victory gave Mrs. Arnold her second consecutive win over the British girl this season.

In the first set, Miss Stammers won only the first game and collected only eleven points.

She made more of a battle of it in the second, but Mrs. Arnold stood back on the baseline and forced the English star into numerous errors.

In the mixed doubles semifinal match, Carolin A. Babcock and Menzel won the first set 6—3 over Nancy M. Lyle of England and Jacques Brugnon of France and then dropped the second set, 5—7. It was so dark by this time that the match was called off.

American Yachts Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 24—The United States yachts enter the third race of their international series with a Scandinavian team with a lead of half a point as the result of the two races already held. Yesterday found the visiting yachts winning 11 to 10¼, but the victory was not by wide enough margin to make up for the 11¼-to-10 victory of the Americans on the opening day, the total score being 21½ to 21 for the Americans. Challenge, the yacht which successfully defended the Seawanhaka Cup from the Norwegian invader Norna IV last week, finished first in yesterday's race, 1m. 5s. ahead of Dodo of Denmark.

Syracuse Wins Series

MONTREAL, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs won the final International League playoff series and the Governor's Cup by defeating the pennant-winning Montreal Royals, 2 to 1, yesterday, in the seventh and final game of the series. The Chiefs' triumph, giving them the series four games to three, preserved the odd record compiled by the two teams of winning every contest on the other club's home grounds.

May Help Wisconsin Elevens

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 24 (AP)—A measure, described by one assemblyman as a bill to help bring better football material to the University of Wisconsin, was before Governor Philip F. La Follette last night. The bill has passed both houses of the Legislature. It provides that each senator and assemblyman may recommend to the university board of regents one non-resident student for the remission of his tuition fee.

Outboard Speed Record Broken

SPAVINAW, Okla., Sept. 24 (AP)—George Coleman Jr., Miami, Okla., twice broke the world's outboard speed record for a mile on Lake Spavinaw yesterday in the national outboard time trials. Coleman's average speed for the mile on the two-mile run was 69.189 m.p.h. His time for the mile run on the return trip was 70.196. The record of 65.25 m.p.h. was set by a Frenchman, officials said.

United Air Lines Traffic

CHICAGO—United Air Lines in August transported more than 20,000 passengers for the second consecutive month, its August total being 21,122 revenue passengers, W. A. Patterson, president, said. Last month's traffic represented an increase of 46 per cent over August, 1934, when 14,488 passengers were carried. It was a gain of approximately 5 per cent over the July, 1935, total of 20,341.

Pennant Hopes Of Cards Fade As Pirates Win

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who have clinched fourth place in the National League baseball standing, handed the St. Louis Cardinals a stinging defeat yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 12 to 0, and virtually knocked the home club right out of the pennant race. The Cardinals, mathematically, are still in the flag race along with the first-place Chicago Cubs, who were kept idle yesterday by the schedule, but to catch the leaders now, the St. Louis club would need to win five of its six remaining games while the Cubs were dropping four of their five remaining contests, which is not probable.

In the event that the Cards did take five of those six games, their final standing would be 98 victories and 56 defeats. To equal this record, the Cubs would need to win only one of the five games still on their schedule. The Cubs are idle today also, while the Cardinals are scheduled to play another engagement with the Pirates. Should the Cards lose again to the Pittsburgh outfit today, they would need to sweep their five-game series with the Cubs to win the pennant.

Cubs Heavy Favorites

As the two clubs face the opening game of their crucial series tomorrow at Sportsman's Park, the Cubs will be out to stretch their present winning streak to 19 games. The two-day layoff, caused by open dates on their National League schedule yesterday and today, may affect the Bruins, although that is not probable. They are in excellent condition and will go into the Cardinal series as heavy favorites.

Meanwhile, the Cards seem unable to win if the Dean brothers are not pitching. Frankie Frisch's pitching staff has cracked like the Giant staff did a few weeks ago. Both Paul and Dizzy Dean are great pitchers and a few of the so-called "experts" are predicting that by working every other day, these boys will drive the Cardinals right back into first place. This might be considered a possibility if the Deans had not been vastly overworked during the past few weeks.

However, on the St. Louis side it might be mentioned that to date this season the Cubs have had very little success against the world champions. In 17 games the Cards have won 12 and the Cubs only five. Also, the Bruins have not looked good at Sportsman's Park at any time this season. It will be interesting to watch the Cubs if their winning streak is broken.

Heusser Driven Out

Yesterday, against big Jim Weaver, the Cardinals looked like a group of schoolboys. They used 21 men in an unsuccessful attempt to score a run. The Pittsburgh right-hander limited the champions to four hits, all singles, and was never in danger of losing. His mates took a three-run lead in the first inning, when Jensen doubled, Lloyd Waner reached first on an error, Floyd Vaughan walked and Pep Young cleaned the bases with a double. Young, incidentally, batted in seven runs during the afternoon and scored twice himself. Jensen, however, made the most hits, getting four out of five.

Frankie Frisch started Rookie Ed Heusser on the mound, but Ed couldn't keep the Bucs from scoring runs and he retired to the showers in the midst of a five-run, third-inning rally.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who still hope to take possession of fifth place in the standing before the season ends, divided a doubleheader with the Phillies yesterday at Baker Field, Philadelphia. After dropping the opener in 10 innings, the Dodgers came back and won the second by staging an eight-run rally in the seventh inning. Brooklyn is one game in back of Cincinnati. The Phillies are the same distance behind the Dodgers.

The Boston Braves added another defeat to their record yesterday and they now have 111. They split two games with the Giants.

It is all over except the shouting in the American League. With the pennant clinched, the Detroit Tigers are looking ahead with much enthusiasm to their World Series with either the Cubs or Cardinals. The Tigers will go into this coming classic an older and much smarter group of athletes than faced the Cardinals in 1934. It probably makes little difference to them which club wins the National League flag, although a series with the Cubs would undoubtedly bring higher gate receipts.

Floyd Vaughan has just about clinched the National League batting championship. The situation is somewhat different in the junior circuit, however, with at least two players in a position to catch the leader, Joe Vosmik of Cleveland.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	97	52	.651
St. Louis	93	55	.628
New York	87	58	.600
Pittsburgh	85	65	.567
Cincinnati	67	84	.444
Brooklyn	64	83	.435
Philadelphia	64	85	.430
Boston	36	111	.245

Results Sept. 23
Pittsburgh 12, St Louis 0.
New York 3, Boston 2.
Boston 9, New York 7.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Austria to Enter Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria will be represented by a strong team at the Olympic Games in Berlin next year, according to a statement made by Dr. Theodor Schmidt of the Austrian Olympic Committee at a recent interview. Preparations are in full swing throughout Austria to insure a good showing at the games. The team will consist of 180 members and will be under the direction of Harold Anson Bruce, who coached the American marathon runners in 1932 and was athletic instructor at Lafayette and Union for many years.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	92	53	.634
New York	86	59	.593
Cleveland	77	70	.524
Boston	74	74	.500
Chicago	71	74	.490
Washington	66	82	.446
St. Louis	61	84	.421
Philadelphia	56	87	.392

Results Sept. 23
New York 5, Washington 1.
Only game scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Ryder Cup Matches

THIS week end will see one of the most interesting of the international golf events taking place on the links of the Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J., when the British team of professionals, led by Capt. Charles A. Whitcombe, faces the United States team, led by that famous veteran, Walter C. Hagen. Four matches have been held in this series, and each country is credited with two victories, so that the coming event will give the winning country the odd victory.

Home Country Always Won

One of the interesting features of this competition is to be found in the fact that the home country has always won. According to this, the Americans are due a victory this year, but the British are not at all willing to concede the victory at this time. In fact, the visiting players are so confident of upsetting former results that they have taken out insurance for the return of the cup to the British Isles. If that isn't the height of optimism we would like to know what is.

Associated Press
Walter C. Hagen

Close Match Is Promised

The coming match promises to be one of the closest of the series. Not since the competition was first started has Great Britain assembled such a strong professional team as is now in the United States. For the first time in the history of the series it has, as one of its members, the open champion of Great Britain—Alfred Perry. His presence should not only add to the spectacular part of the play, but it also assures Britain of having her best professional player in the competition. According to no less an expert than Joe Kirkwood, the British will be the winners, and one of the reasons for his forecasting this result is the British have lost their "inferiority complex" as professional golfers, due to the fact that their own professionals have won back the British title.

Strong United States Team

But granting the British team is the strongest that has yet visited America for one of these matches, it is also true that Uncle Sam has assembled a strong team with which to keep the home team's victory record clean. In Hagen, the team has a leader who is well aware of the fact that his players will be up against great golf, and who cannot only play fine golf himself, but is an adept at teaming his players to the best of advantage, and if the result hinges on the question of experience in competition, the United States players should have a slight edge on their opponents.

Three Are Veterans of the Series

Of the 20 players who will take part in the play, three have competed in all of the previous Ryder Cup matches, and of these only two have played in both the singles and foursomes. Considering the fact that these matches span a period of eight years, it is a great tribute to the golfing ability of the trio that they have been good enough to be selected again this year. The three veterans are Hagen and Gene Sarazen of the American team and Captain Whitcombe of the British. Of this trio, Hagen and Sarazen are the only ones who have played in both the individual and foursomes of every match, and to Hagen goes the best record, with six won, one tied and one lost. It looks as if the main question just now is how much under par the winning team will have to play.

Toledo Cup Scheduled For Grid Title Again

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The second awarding of the Toledo Cup, voted to the annual intercollegiate football championship team, which went to Minnesota last year, will be in order at the close of the 1935 campaign. The judges committee is composed of 250 sports editors of the leading newspapers, located throughout the country.

Donated by sports lovers in Toledo, Ohio, the cup is a 30-inch trophy which is held by the winning team for a single year, and which will be retained permanently by any team winning it three years running. A smaller cup becomes the permanent possession of the victorious college and the gymnasium of the winning team is presented with a scale for weighing athletes.

The sponsoring committee is composed of the following well-known persons: Theodore Roosevelt, Gustavus Town Kirby, Harford Powel, Prof. L. W. St. John, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Prof. D. A. Penick, Avery Brundage, Stewart Edward White and H. D. Bennett. Westbrook Pegler, columnist and sports commentator, is executive secretary.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 24, 1910

ALTHOUGH Ralph Works and Bill Donovan held the Boston Red Sox to two hits, Detroit had to fight hard to win an American League game. The final score was 3 to 2. Detroit made 11 hits. It was the second game of a doubleheader and came after Boston had won the first, 8 to 5.

American Women Lose Again

HAVANA, Sept. 24 (AP)—A team of United States women lacrosse players was beaten, 5 to 2, yesterday by a team of Brooklands-Chester players. Behind by two goals, the Americans tied the score at 2 to 2 early in the second half, but fell behind again near the end.

United States Ski Candidates Chosen For 1936 Olympics

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—An American squad of 15 ski performers has been selected for the fourth Olympic winter games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, Feb. 6 to 16 inclusive, Leib Deyo, chairman of the 1936 Olympic games ski committee, announced yesterday.

The selections are subject to the approval of the American Olympic Executive Committee, Deyo said. The squad is expected to sail from New York on Jan. 3, 1936, arriving at Hamburg, Germany, a week later.

This is the first American Olympic squad to be selected and significance attaches to the announcement in view of the issue raised in this country against sending any American teams to the Berlin games.

With Dr. Joel T. Hildebrand of the University of California at Berkeley, as manager, the United States squad includes:

Nils Backstrom, Norfolk Winter Sports Association, Norfolk, Conn.; A. H. Bright, Hochgebirge Ski Runners, Boston, Mass.; Warren Chivers, Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H.; Richard Durrance, Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H.; Donald Fraser, Washington Ski Club, Seattle, Wash.; Sverre Fredheim, Norwegian-American Athletic Club, Minneapolis, Minn.; James Henriksen, Sioux Valley Ski Club, Canton, S. D.; E. H. Hunter Jr., Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H.; Robert Livermore Jr., Hochgebirge Ski Runners, Boston; Roy Mikkelsen, Auburn Ski Club, Auburn, Calif.; Casper Oimen, Anaconda Sports Club, Anaconda, Mont.; Richard Parsons, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn.; Magnus Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn.; Ottar Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn.; Birger Torrisen, Norfolk Winter Sports Association, Norfolk, Conn.

Eight others will be permitted to join the squad provided necessary funds can be raised. They include:

E. J. Blood, Lake Placid, N. Y.; Darroch Crookes, Washington Ski Club, Seattle; Carl Holmstrom Jr., Bear Mountain Sports Association, Bear Mountain, N. Y.; Alfred Lindley, Norwegian-American Athletic Club, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid, N. Y.; George H. Page, Zurich, Switzerland; Harold Sorensen, Norfolk Winter Sports Association, Norfolk, Conn.; A. L. Washburn, Dartmouth University, Hanover, N. H.

Harlow Cuts Harvard Varsity Squad to 46

Coach Dick Harlow began a more intensive drive toward the opening of the Harvard football season yesterday when he reduced the squad of over 100 to one of 46 for the first varsity. The others went to the junior varsity under the coaching of Henry Lamar.

Further reduction and possible promotion may occur at any time. The varsity yesterday comprised 18 backs, four centers, eight guards, eight tackles and eight ends. The squad:

Ends—J. E. Brassil '37, R. C. Downes '38, Emile Dubiel '37, K. H. Higgs '37, E. F. Ingalls '38, Shaun Kelly Jr. '36, J. P. Kennedy Jr. '38, R. H. Knapp '36.

Tackles—H. M. Adlis '37, C. H. Brown Jr. '37, W. S. Burton '36, W. T. Glendinning '38, F. E. Maser '38, W. W. Prout '36, G. K. Spring '37, R. B. Watson '37.

Guards—C. R. Allen '38, N. H. Blatchford 3d, '36, J. J. Gaffney Jr. '37, George Gulian '36, T. B. Husband '37, C. W. Kessler '37, J. F. Nee '38, E. L. Young 3d '37.

Centers—Thornton Brown '36, S. S. Greeley '36, R. S. Jones '37, N. P. Letarte '36.

Backs—H. J. Adzigian '36, T. H. Bilodeau '37, George Blackwood '37, L. A. Ecker '37, G. S. Ford '37, J. R. Haley '36, G. G. Hedblom '37, D. E. Jackson Jr. '37, C. J. Janlen '37, M. B. McTernen Jr. '37, P. R. Moseley Jr. '36, Arthur Oakes '38, F. J. Owen '37, W. S. Parquette '36, G. E. Prouty '36, T. J. Reardon Jr. '38, V. H. Struck '38, W. J. Watt '37.

College Swimming Records Grouped In Three Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—A rearrangement of course records by the National Collegiate Athletic Association Swimming Committee has adopted the methods used by the Amateur Athletic Union, of classifying them into three groups, made in pools under 75 feet, but not less than 60 feet, in length, known as 20-yard courses, short courses between 75 and 150 feet, and long courses over 150 feet.

This involved an entire restudy of the records, according to Philip S. Harburger, the chairman; but every record was verified, and their authenticity is guaranteed.

No less than eight of the records listed bettered not only the N. C. A. A. records, but the A. A. U. as well. The records:

National Intercollegiate

20-Yard Courses (Pools Under 75 Feet, Not Less Than 60 Feet)

Freestyle

*80 Yards, 29.4s.—Ogden R. Dalrymple, University of Michigan, Feb. 23, 1935.

Breaststroke

200 Yards, 2m. 26.6s.—John Kasley, University of Michigan, Feb. 23, 1935.

Backstroke

150 Yards, 1m. 38.1s.—Taylor Drysdale, University of Michigan, Feb. 23, 1935.

Relay Racing

400 Yards, Freestyle, 3m. 34.5s.—Yale University (Rogers, Cooke, Wilson, Livingston), March 21, 1935.

*300 Yards, Medley, 2m. 59s.—University of Michigan (Drysdale, Kasley, Dalrymple), Feb. 23, 1935.

Short Courses (Pools Under 150 Feet, Not Less Than 75 Feet)

Freestyle

50 Yards, 22.9s.—Charles R. Flachman, University of Illinois, March 2, 1935.

220 Yards, 2m. 11.5s.—Jack Medica, University of Washington, March 29, 1935.

440 Yards, 4m. 42.5s.—Jack Medica, University of Washington, March 30, 1935.

Breaststroke

220 Yards, 2m. 27s.—John Kasley, University of Michigan, March 8, 1935.

Relay Racing

400 Yards, Freestyle, 3m. 34s.—Yale University (Rogers, Cooke, Wilson, Livingston), Jan. 26, 1935.

*300 Yards, Medley, 3m. 0.8s.—University of Michigan (Drysdale, Kasley, Dalrymple), March 8, 1935.

Long Courses (Pools 150 Feet and Over)

Freestyle

50 Yards, 23.1s.—Raymond W. Thompson Jr., United States Naval Academy, Feb. 18, 1931.

100 Yards, 53.2s.—Raymond W. Thompson, United States Naval Academy, Feb. 18, 1931.

220 Yards, 2m. 18.7s.—Lloyd B. Osborne, Yale University, March 14, 1931.

440 Yards, 5m. 10.2s.—John D. Stevens, United States Naval Academy, Feb. 23, 1935.

Breaststroke

200 Yards, 2m. 58.2s.—Walter L. Savell Jr., Yale University, Feb. 25, 1935.

Backstroke

150 Yards, 1m. 41.6s.—Taylor Drysdale, University of Michigan, March 16, 1934.

Medley

300 Yards, 3m. 54.3s.—Walter Spence, Rutgers University, March 19, 1932.

Relay Racing

400 Yards, Freestyle, 3m. 43.8s.—University of Michigan (Kamienski, Dalrymple, Lawrence, Renner), March 17, 1934.

300 Yards, Medley, 3m. 13s.—University of Michigan (Drysdale, Lawrence, Renner), March 17, 1934.

College Freshman

Freestyle—Short Courses

440 Yards, 4m. 45.4s.—John Macionis, Yale University, March 9, 1935.

*Performances breaking the listed national A. A. U. records.

Yorkshire Beats American Team

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States women's lacrosse team was defeated today by Yorkshire, 4 to 1. The winners led, 3 to 0, at half time. Elizabeth Bonthron of Baltimore scored for the Americans.

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Modern teachers would like to know *so* many things in the daily news. Swift moving events one day portend war, the next peace. What gripping facts—what history—lies behind these changing factors?

. . . In Washington a bill becomes law. Does it mean more taxes on the teacher's income?

. . . Ahead forge scientists in ceaseless search for new discoveries. How do they affect the subject I teach? wonders the alert instructor.

. . . Educational methods progress. Teaching leaders consider improvements, evaluate trends. What do they mean to me? asks the teacher.

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Ten Guesses (96)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; spell them: inveigle, seizure, Deity, seive, siege.
2—Yes; see Lev. 11:19
3—Yes; there are a number of small communities below sea level; Mecca, Calif., for example, almost 200 feet below sea level.
4—Yes; Sir John Murray estimates the volume of ocean water at 324,000,000 cubic miles.
5—Yes; in 1863 an international conference was held at Geneva, at which the procedure in the care of the wounded, etc., was worked out. The flag adopted was the Swiss flag (red field with white cross) with the colors counterchanged.
6—No; in the House of Lords. It is a Gothic chair of oak, and is occupied by the King when he opens Parliament.
7—Yes; so warns the Grocer's Encyclopedia.
8—No; washing is said to help the rugs, preventing a dry rot.
9—No; a collection of 100 stories, by Boccaccio.
10—No; to the east of Chicago—almost directly over Cleveland.

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Mussolini Informs Cabinet On His Refusal of Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of Five prepared to present its report to the Council of the League on its effort to find the acceptable solution in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

While commentators generally have swung back to pessimism it would be unsafe to assume that the dénouement of the Geneva drama is near.

If there is to be substantial improvement in the situation it can scarcely come suddenly. There will be a gradual shifting of positions, perhaps on both sides, and there is some evidence to suggest that such shifting of position has begun.

"No—But" and "Yes—But"

The Italian reply may be summed up as "No—but" while the Ethiopian reply is "Yes—but." Neither is completely affirmative or negative. Both call for discussion and the business of the League's delegates is held to be to supply opportunities for discussion and not to dismiss the final chances of pacific settlement.

There is plenty of elasticity in the methods of the League. When the Committee of Five has elaborated terms of its report to the Council, that body must take its decision on the next step. It is believed it will hear Baron Pompeo Aloisi expounding the minimum demands of Italy and explaining precisely where the plan of the Committee of Five fails to take Italian desiderata into consideration. Should he indeed speak in this sense it will already be a notable advance.

Several currents of opinion manifest themselves among the delegations about as follows:

Prevent Rupture at all Costs

1. There are those who would avoid a rupture at all costs. They would avail themselves of the fact that proceedings hitherto have not been specifically stated to be under Article XV. If that view triumphed, the five-power group has merely been exploring the ground informally and operations must start again from the beginning. There has even been talk of appointing a new committee to advise on procedure. Others suggest that the present committee should be instructed to pursue negotiations with Italy and Ethiopia on the basis of the announced plan and responses in the light of the responses from those countries. Nor would this method prevent France and Britain from engaging in conversations with Italy along parallel lines.

(The title of Article XV is, "Disputes Not Submitted to Arbitration or Judicial Settlement." The article sets forth that any dispute between members must be submitted to the Council when such dispute arises. The Council shall make a report if a unanimous decision can be reached. But if the Council fails of agreement as to the next step, the members of the League reserve the right to take action "for the maintenance of right." The Council may refer the whole matter back to the Assembly for its attention.)

Formal Proposals

2. The tendency in the Council is that the Committee, having acted as scouts, it is now the business of the Council itself to act definitely in accordance with the third paragraph of Article XV, which states that the Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement and if successful shall make public the relevant facts and necessary explanations. As there s juridically some doubt whether Italy has officially replied at all—since Baron Aloisi merely conveyed the communiqué of a ministerial meeting together with oral observations—it is now for the Council to submit propositions formally to Italy and Ethiopia. These proposals would doubtless be identical with those already put forward by the Committee of Five, but this time Italy could hardly find the smallest pretext for not giving a clear answer.

Others Would End It

3. There is a third thesis, namely that the Council has already fulfilled its duty through the intermediary of its Committee of Five and must now pass to the next paragraph, which postulates that if efforts to settle a dispute fail the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote must publish the report on the case, concluding with its recommendations. Either there would be unanimity, excepting as to the parties to the dispute, war would become illegal and the menace of sanctions would arise if the recommendations were disobeyed, or there would be a dissension in the Council whereupon the members of the League would become free to act as they think proper. There is from the League viewpoint danger in hastening to this stage until unanimity is asured in private. No step will be taken without many secret consultations.

Back to Assembly

4. The Council can also refer the whole matter to the Assembly—that is to say; the whole of the League membership—which is still in session. The Assembly would then appoint a special committee, as in the Sino-Japanese or Bolivia-Paraguay affairs. And during these formalities there is nothing whatever which halts the progress of conciliation. Negotiations can continue.

Before a final vote is taken, therefore, there will be a lapse of time which not only France but Britain can employ in seeking an accord.

Hoare Writes to Mussolini

It is noted here with special interest that the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Eric Drummond, has transmitted a personal letter from Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

All this question of procedure, which now furnishes the chief theme for conversations both official and unofficial in the League, may appear arid but it is important in so much as it shows the folly of day-by-day fluctuations of opinion from flash-in-the-pan brightness to exaggerated gloom.

The League—for bad or good—must follow a comparatively slow course which only the actual outbreak of hostilities is likely to precipitate.

Ethiopians on March Toward Eritrean Front As Rainy Season Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 24—In view of the end of the rainy season, soldiers in the whole of northern Ethiopia started a rapid movement toward the Eritrea front to meet the anticipated Italian attack.

Government circles state these are only members of the regular army and volunteers, but as a matter of fact it is equal to a general mobilization in that part of the country.

Three months ago instructions were issued for the immediate appearance of all able-bodied men in case of need, and now tens of thousands of boys and men trek north along the mountain paths with mules, donkeys and provisions. Hundreds of women accompany them, carrying loads and preparing food. All are barefooted and bareheaded, wearing great white togas thrown about their shoulders and serving also as night covering.

These Christian Amharas who are considered the best soldiers in the country are very confident and eager to meet the enemy. An informant direct from the northern army headquarters says that 250,000 good rifles are there.

Italian Cabinet Takes New Military Measures

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet today advanced from 32 to 55 years the age limit within which a man previously held physically unfit for military service may request another examination permitting him to enter the army.

At the same time it provided various ranks in the army and air force for members of the Government, the Fascist Grand Council, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Many of them expect to see service in East Africa.

Retirement Fund Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia State Government employees will join with the public school teachers of the State in an effort to work out a sound retirement fund program for both groups. Gov. George C. Peery has authorized C. H. Morrissett, State Tax Commissioner, to call a meeting of departmental workers and officials from whom a committee will be selected to confer with the retirement fund committee of the Virginia Education Association.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Host to Charity Women Workers

Wide World

Members, National Women's Committee, Human Needs Mobilization Conference

Left to Right, Seated—Miss Elizabeth Taylor; Mrs. Sidney Borg, New York; Mrs. Roosevelt; Mrs. Frederic Paist, Pennsylvania; Miss Rose Schneiderman. Standing—Mrs. J. N. McEachern; Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson; Miss Charl O. Williams and Miss Anne S. Hooley

Stronger Neutrality Act Urged By Foreign Policy Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The American people will have to go further than the Neutrality Act passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress if it is to keep out of a second world war, according to a volume entitled, "War Tomorrow: Will We Keep Out?" edited by Ryllis Alexander Goslin and issued by the Foreign Policy Association here.

The volume is just off the press and is the first of a series of "Headline Books" which the association will publish with the co-operation of its research staff. It is based on the premise that "Americans do not like war" and attempts to show in a succinct way how, despite their desire for neutrality, they were led to step by step into the war that rocked the world from 1914 to 1917 and whose after-effect Gen. Hugh L. Scott when Chief-of-staff declared would be felt for more than 30 years.

The Foreign Policy Association research staff holds that the Neutrality Act does not provide an automatic or effective safeguard against American involvement in the event of another world war and declares that it "ignores loans and credits to warring nations and fails to recognize the importance of foodstuffs, cotton and other goods as a source of involvement." Thus the writers find that it is in trade and finance that the chief danger lies.

The Boom in Munitions

The outbreak of hostilities in 1914 brought before the American people the question whether they would have to stop doing business with the nations at war or whether they could go about their business as usual, these writers recall. Two weeks later the State Department said they were free to sell anything they liked to any and all countries at war. The big boom in munitions followed and factories could not keep up with the demand.

"The . . . sale of explosives increased from $10,000,000 in the year ending June, 1914, to $715,000,000 in the year ending June, 1916," they continue. "Here then was one way in which we went about our own business as usual. And there were other ways. The armies and nations at war needed many other things besides guns and shells. . . . We received huge orders for wheat, cotton, leather, aluminum, dairy products, electrical machinery, wire and a variety of other products. . . . Our factories hummed. There were plenty of jobs. . . . For a time, we enjoyed the right of a neutral to trade with the warring nations. . . ."

Complications followed. Great Britain refused to be bound by the Declaration of London and declared virtually all goods needed by enemy peoples to be contraband. Germany's answer was delivered by the U-boats. This did not stop the trade, however, for "American bankers, as well as American merchants and manufacturers, went about business as usual, helping to finance what seemed to them to be good investments.

Huge Trade Finances

"Very soon after the war started, J. P. Morgan & Co. took the leadership in financing the huge war trade with the Allies," the book continues. ". . . Shortly afterwards, the firm became the purchasing agent for England and France and signed its first contract for munitions with the du Pont company early in 1915. Over 70 per cent of du Pont's sales to France and England were made through the Morgan company. Having encouraged this business the bankers were, of course, willing to help finance it. Thus, from the first, our bankers, like many of our citizens, took sides."

The book follows briefly step by step the development of this huge war traffic, moving to the music of drum and bugle, and its effect upon thought, until this thought permeated the country, holding that "the national honor must be defended, national rights protected and insults or injuries to fellow citizens traveling in foreign countries avenged."

The writers also review the growth of armaments since the Treaty of Versailles and voice doubt that preparedness will keep the country out of war.

"We have seen one of the chief causes of war to be economic," they continue. "Every nation needs something which some other nation produces. But today goods are not exchanged primarily for the purpose of supplying the needs of the peoples of the various countries. Like the competition between rival merchants, nations are struggling with each other for control of existing markets. While governments are building tariff walls and fighting current wars, three fourths of the people of the world do not have enough to eat, yet modern science and modern machinery make it possible to produce vast quantities of all the things people need.

"If the needs of the people are to be supplied it may be necessary to forget national boundaries, as we have learned to forget state boundaries, and to make it possible for nations to exchange goods freely. This means the setting up of an intelligent and fearless system of co-operation that would give every nation a chance to export the products it can best produce and to import the goods it needs in return."

Elimination of Causes

In view of this economic trade situation, the writers of the book hold that if there is war anywhere in the world the United States is in danger of being drawn into it "or of being hurt by it."

"It is imperative, therefore, that we join with the other nations in an intelligent and determined effort to eliminate the causes of war," they declare. "These causes are part of the warp and woof of our social and economic life. They arise out of the competitive struggle for material wealth and political power.

"It may be necessary to make fundamental changes in the social and economic structure before we can substitute international friendship for jealous nationalism and co-operation for competition. It is not enough to say, 'We do not like war.' We said that in 1914."

Charity Workers Prepare to Raise 20 P. C. Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the mobilization, said yesterday that corporations must be counted on for increased support this year—and it was announced that a special pledge form has been drafted to enable corporations to take advantage of the exemption allowed in the new tax law—some of the speakers were not optimistic about the outlook.

Higher Taxes in the Way

Donaldson Brown, vice-president and chairman of the General Motors Finance Committee, held that increased taxation looms large as an obstacle to the collection of funds from corporations.

Study Actual Cases

Delegates today studied by means of a series of dramatic sketches methods by which actual cases have been handled by welfare societies in Washington, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

Commenting and asking questions on the cases was a distinguished panel, Presided over by Newton D. Baker and including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Gerard Swope, president of General Electric; Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau; John Stewart Bryan, president of William and Mary College and others.

The social workers who had handled the cases pointed to the value of the consultative clinic where the seeker for help is led to an honest self-examination of his or her own problem. This type of service was held to be more valuable than monetary relief.

Coal Arbitrators Continue Search For Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the union that its members cannot work without a contract. Since they have no contract, they are staying at home. But there is none of the picketing, rioting or attempted sabotage which has accompanied many other major strikes during the New Deal period.

Committees at Work

In the crowded general conference room of a luxurious local hotel here there is some grumbling and a few threats. But on the whole the representatives of both sides are working diligently and amicably toward a settlement which both sides can term fair. The real spade work is being done by a committee of 18 which has been meeting almost continuously for the past week behind closed doors.

A subcommittee of four worked late into the morning hours early today and were back at it again with the full committee shortly after 10 o'clock.

All the time President Roosevelt's personal representatives and special labor "trouble shooter," Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, stalks through the corridors or among the negotiating groups patching up a little quarrel here with caustic Irish humor or prodding on a lagging compromise there with vigorous speech.

McGrady Hopeful

After seeing that the negotiators were back on the job this morning Mr. McGrady declared it: "preposterous" to think that "a five billion dollar industry on which 450,000 miners and their families are dependent for their living, should be tied up indefinitely when both sides are so near common ground."

"If this cent and a half difference is going to result in a protracted strike," he continued, "both the operators and the miners will lose far more than the amount at issue and the general public will be victimized. We made no progress yesterday, but today may tell a different story."

New Tunnel to Save Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24—Delaware and New Jersey have reached a tentative agreement to construct a tube under the Delaware River connecting this city and New Castle and Pennsville, N. J. The tunnel will shorten by an hour or more the time for motorists between the South and New Jersey and New England.

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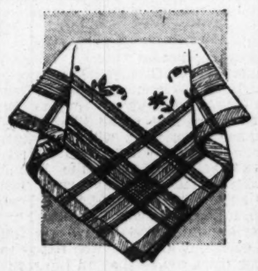

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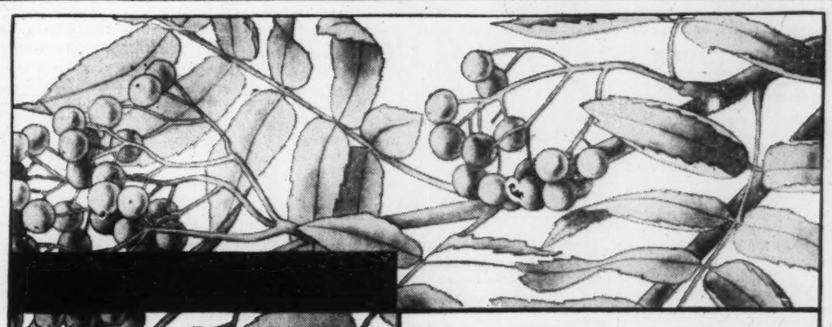

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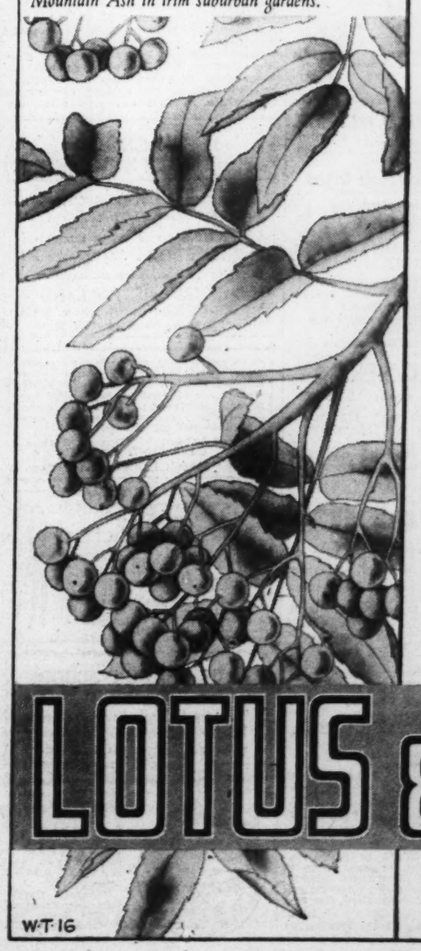

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Studied as Technical Science

The Royal Game Making Inroads on School Curriculum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHESS as a means of education may seem a strange idea to those who are unfamiliar with the game. Indeed it may seem strange to consider seriously the use, for education purposes, of any game that is not "athletic" or full of teamwork. Yet in recent years, the value of chess as an educational aid has been recognized in a number of European countries as well as in parts of the United States.

Russia was one of the first nations to organize "chess education." In 1925 the Central Chess Academy was instituted, consisting of 223 associations with more than 7000 members, in which the leading masters of the country gave chess lessons in order that the game could be taught in the schools all over Russia. At present, it is a compulsory subject in the Russian schools, and the Central Chess Academy now has thousands of member associations with millions of players.

Taught in the Schools

During the past decade, chess has become a distinctive subject in the secondary schools of certain German cities and villages, of which Strobeck, "Home of Chess," exemplifies most interestingly the enthusiasm shown in the study of this ancient pastime. The students of Strobeck carry their chess boards to school in the same manner that American pupils take their books. Nearly every inhabitant takes part in the royal game; it is a definite part in their daily lives. Thousands of foreign visitors are attracted to this little village every year, the interest—chess education. (For further information concerning this, see "Strobeck, Home of Chess" in the National Geographic for May, 1931.)

The game is very popular in England as an educational and social avocation. It is also widely played in nearly every other European nation, of which Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and Holland are notable examples. The Sixth International Labor Congress at Geneva recommended a wide knowledge of chess among the working classes, stating that the game had great educational and social value.

In the United States, the ERA and the National Educational Relief Administration are aiding schools in adding chess to their curricula. At New Bedford, Mass., the ERA has been providing for chess instruction, paying two experts to teach it daily. The class has 30 to 40 pupils in attendance each day.

The primary value of chess educationally is its incomparable excellence for training logical thinking. The competent chess player has acquired visualization—for worthwhile chess requires the ability to see far ahead; preparedness—from the necessity to provide for the opposition's various possible maneuvers; patience—through awaiting his opponent's moves, which are usually made after laborious reflections; and alertness, a requisite in any contest in which skill is pre-eminent. The Living Age of Dec. 15, 1926, states: "Chess is, as an educational method, an instrument of culture enormously useful in developing certain mental faculties and, as a result, is studied scientifically in its various practical applications."

Pedagogic tests have revealed that the master of chess has no more natural talent for memory, perceptiveness, or any of the other essential characteristics for great success in competitive chess, than has any average intelligent man. These desirable qualities are secured through study and experience. Alekhine, chess champion of the world, can play 32 games blindfolded simultaneously. On one occasion he played 20 games in this manner and recalled all the moves of every game the next day without mistake. These are illustrations of what the mentality can do with advanced chess training.

Chess is recognized as demanding a combination of logic and imagination. An understanding of and a reasonable skill in the game consequently develops both characteristics in the individual. A great majority of learned professions require these two traits for success.

Combat Without Strife and Ire

Of course the game's capability for teaching strategic knowledge has long been realized. Napoleon spent much of his leisure time at chess, because of its strategic and tactical side as well as its recreational worth. Tradition tells that this ancient pastime was invented by an Asiatic philosopher to divert men's minds from war, and in modern times it has been acknowledged as a peaceful means of satisfying a desire for combat.

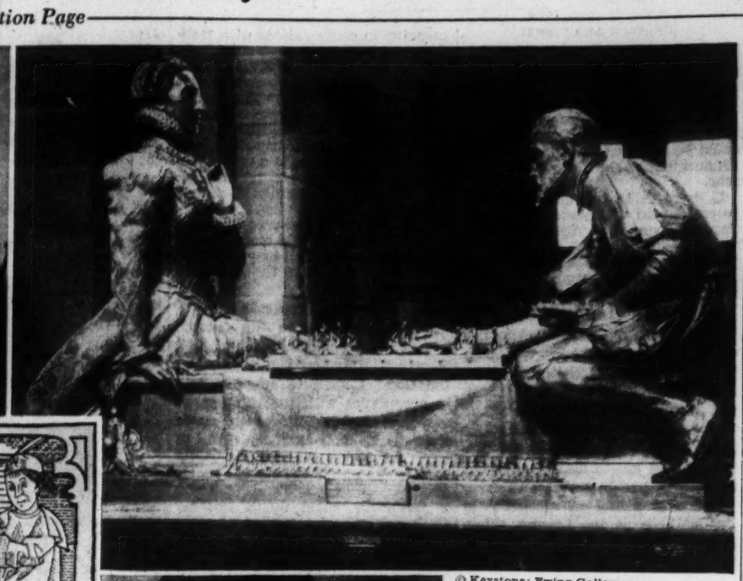
The analogy of mathematics to chess has often been stressed, for the two sciences—chess is a science and an art combined—have similarities in the basic requirements for individual aptitude for each. The mathematician and the chess player must have a fine conception of logic. They must possess a vivid and fertile imagination. And their memory faculties must be of the highest order. However, mathematics deals with abstract things, chess with the concrete.

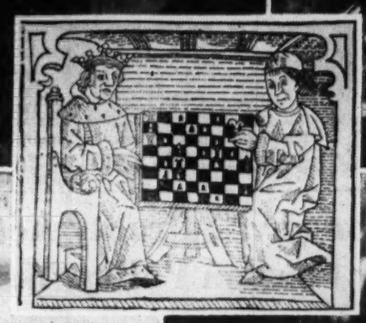
Reti, grand master of chess, has said that the game may be used as a means of revealing human character. Chess reveals the largest, most conscious and intimate struggle in human existence, the struggle with one's self. Barnie F. Winklemann in an article in the Chess Review for April, 1933, says: ". . . Chess to its devotees is a medium of artistic expression. On the board we work with ideals. In life we are opportunists. Wealth, power, position go by preference or chance. . . . But on the chess board all is different. The order of merit is strictly defined. We can distinguish the real from the shoddy. A suave promoter can sell us false stocks, but no charlatan can mask as a chess master."

The game has value as a remarkable antidote to any gambling tendencies. The item of "luck," which is present in so many other games, is totally absent from chess.

Finally, chess has a rich background. In one form or another it has been played for centuries, and the world around. Kings and commoners have pored over it. As Dr. Lasker states: "Chess is the most ancient game known. It has survived until our time and its popularity is rapidly progressing among civilized nations. Its vitality speaks its competency to be the game of the future."

It is entirely within the realm of reason that in the succeeding era of education the higher schools of learning may include this invaluable scientific art in their curricula.





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Upper Left—The Start of One of the Annual Girls' Chess Championships at the Imperial Chess Club, London. Upper Right—In the Tate Museum, London, You Will Find This Bronze Statue of the Royal Game, With Queen Elizabeth of England and King Philip of Spain. The Pawns in the Set Are Ships. Center—A Woodcut So Old That the Artist Who Did It Had Not Mastered the Art of Perspective. Lower Left—African Chess Is Played on a Slab With 28 Square Troughs, and Beans or Seeds for Chessmen. These Are Natives of Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Lower Right—The Take-Off of One of the Boys' Chess Championships at St. Bride's Institute, London.

A Whole Bagful of Mail for You

Like an International Round Robin Today

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

THE Round Table has a lot of letters on hand which your Chairman has long been intending to cull from, so that you might hear from more members in shorter space. And today seems as good a time as any. . . . Says Mr. S. E. M. of Colorado:

I agree whole heartedly with Mr. F. E. D. from Nebraska that now is a wonderful opportunity and time for us young people to pioneer in the spiritual field.

It stands to reason that if one man or woman controlling machinery can do the work of many, then the "many," their human necessities fulfilled, have abundant time in which to search into the grand mental and spiritual realm of being.

Certainly in its right light—"All is well."

And Miss E. B. W. of Texas, young people who have such high ideals surely are companionable, especially so through "Our Youth Round Table."

A first paragraph from a letter sent to the Chairman, might be added next, and answered, too. It is from Miss H. H. of the state of Washington:

I wonder if it is permissible to correspond with those who contribute to the Round Table. I have not followed the discussions closely, but the letter by Mr. F. E. D. of Nebraska impressed me as a possible aid to the solution of a question raised by our group of young people. These young people are mostly active church workers and college students who seem to have very decided and conflicting views on the political and economic situation and its outcome. We all agree that the present situation must be changed, also that the only ultimate solution to the problem is spiritual enlightenment; however some of the young people contend that socialized control such as is proposed by the Technocrats is a necessary step to promote the desired ultimate. I would like to find out just what our friend means by getting into the "thick of things." Does he mean to join the political reform groups now active, or does he suggest that we prove by our lives that we have something above political and economic reforms to offer?

The Chairman's answer to Miss H's first question is a resounding "Yes" further emphasized with a broad smile. As we have said before, we love to forward letters for you Round Tablers. Send 'em in.

* * *

Here is Miss H. A. of New York who "likes to write letters," she says, and who enjoys reading. And Miss M. S. of California who knows both Spanish and English and is ready to correspond in either language. (Smart girl!) She says, "I am very much interested in Mexico." . . . Mr. W. R. Y. of Michigan, who has made several friends through the Young Folks Mail Bag now wonders if some Round Tablers in Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati would like to write letters, as he would enjoy getting in touch with them with the thought that he perhaps might have a chance to see them in person sometime. . . .Miss A. W., also of California, a college student, seems to be able to write letters in German, for she wonders if "someone in Germany, Switzerland, Austria or any German speaking country" would like to write to us. (We'd be glad to hear from these "someones," too, in the Round Table). . . . And while we're on Germany, so to speak, Mr. H. S., of Germany writes us that he has been studying English for nine years and would like to exchange experiences with American Round Tablers (in English). Mr. S., won't you also write the Round Table a letter we may print? Tell us about your walking trips. School, too, if you go to school, or anything you are interested in. We are full of questions and would be happy to hear from you so that all the readers of the Round Table could feel acquainted with you. . . . Miss N. G. of England writes:

Africa has always been the land of my dreams, so I would like very much to correspond with someone there. I should like to make some friends in America, too. I had better tell something of myself. I am 27, and very interested in horse riding, photography, walking, and am exceedingly fond of all animals, especially dogs. All sports are interesting to me, though I must admit I do not excel in any of them.

Your Chairman is so fond of dogs, Miss G., that it is with the greatest difficulty that she keeps her own two from frisking into the columns of everything she writes! And speaking of writing, tell us about some of these interests of yours, in an informal letter to the Round Table. Our members would love it? Wouldn't you all, Round Tablers? (It is a vote).

And here is word from two young men, Mr. J. M. of Sekondi and Mr. F. C. C. of Takoradi (yes, we had to get our atlas, too, and discovered that these places are on the Gold Coast of Africa). These friends do not see the Monitor, but have been told about it, and write us a joint letter, as follows:

For a long time we have wished to have pen friends in every part of the world, especially in America and Ireland, but in vain, until yesterday a kind friend presented us your address and assured us of your safe reply.

We are interested in the exchange of stamps throughout the world, especially in America and Ireland, and stamp collecting, snapshots, sports, current events, and exchange of products.

* * *

We have some thrilling letters to share with you, which will have to wait until we can devote an entire column to each, for they are so long. One of these is from a college student in India, telling you what Indian youth are doing and thinking. Another is from a young man in Nigeria, telling us about his country (which we all need, if the rest of you are anywhere near as vague about Nigeria as your Chairman!). Won't it be fine to hear from these members of our Round Table. And in the meanwhile, write us some shorter letters, all of you, so that we can print a sheaf of them at once and share your experiences and ideas with this good crowd that meets every Tuesday. All of the members of this Round Table, by the way, are supposed to be in the late teens and the twenties. If any of you are younger, send your letter to the Young Folks' Page instead.

Until next Tuesday, then, cheerio!

Am I Too Old to Go to College?

Discussed in Correspondence With an Older Bill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

My name happens to be Bill. I am thirty-nine years old and the father of a boy in high school who has been reading your letters in the Monitor. I am an elementary school principal with only an A. B. degree from a four year normal college.

I have plenty of energy and ambition. I have also savings amounting to about $2000.

I was a good student in mathematics and I have always liked economics and business.

In 1929 I was planning to spend a year or two in graduate study so that I could equip myself for work in financial statistics or accounting.

At thirty-three my plans seemed reasonable. As I approach my fortieth birthday my wife and many of my friends say: "Hold on to your job. You may not get another. You are too old to go to school."

Somehow I feel that I am not too old to master any type of work I am interested in. What would you suggest? Until I get rid of the idea of preparation for a better position in education or business, or convince myself that I am too old to change occupations or to spend money for higher education so that I can render better service in educational fields, I shall not feel right.

Perhaps you will give a little of your time to an older Bill.

Sincerely,
Bill

* * *

Dear Bill:

Whether you should give up your regular income to do full-time residence study in a university is for you to decide, Bill. A year's "leave of absence" granted by your board of education might meet your situation. Home study courses offered by Columbia University, New York City; the University of Chicago, and other schools are also worthy of your consideration.

Your education, experience and maturity should enable you to plan a course of study and follow it systematically. A letter to the dean of the Wharton School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance; the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; the School of Commerce, New York University, or any other college of business administration requesting the names of texts used in accounting, finance, financial statistics, and other business subjects will bring you the desired information. A definite time and place set apart for this special study will help you to keep from being diverted from your task.

No, Bill, I do not think you are too old for new ventures in learning. Many men older than you are now doing graduate work in American universities. Many by systematic home study, are mastering the principles of economics, learning the fundamentals of finance, and exploring the intricacies of accounting and statistics. Others are delving into the technique of fiction writing, trying their hand at short story writing or storing their minds with historic facts and literary lore.

When Solon, the Greek lawgiver and sage, was asked the secret of his youth he answered: "It is in learning something new every day." You ought to learn more and advance more in the next 20 years, Bill, than you have in the past 20. You ought also to find life more interesting as a result of your intellectual efforts.

Experts say that as we advance in years, provided we keep the mind active by exercise, we assimilate new ideas more readily.

Life does not begin at 20 or 30 or 40, Bill. Life begins when we begin to grow, to develop, to expand.

Plasticity is said to be a characteristic of youth. If our minds are plastic, if we are still making effective progress mentally or spiritually, we are still young, no matter what the years say, Bill.

To possess scholarship in more than one field and to attain proficiency in more than one vocation is most desirable in this changing world. The teacher who is an accountant, an expert on finance, a capable feature writer, an accomplished musician, or a master of economics, public finance, auto mechanics or gardening is not only more interesting as a teacher but much safer vocationally.

This world does not belong to the young man, the middle-aged man or the old man. Energy, courage and idealism are as possible at fifty-three as at twenty-three. Some of the great work of the world has been done by youth, especially in music, art and literature. Much more has been done by older men and women, especially in law, education, and the various fields of science.

The University of Chicago and several other great universities have, in recent years, selected as their presidents men in the early thirties but they are exceptions. I know one that has selected a president past seventy — a man still keen and alert, yet one who has a mind enriched by the years and a heart mellowed by age. You will find the average age of city school superintendents, college presidents and corporation executives nearer fifty than thirty, Bill, in spite of the popular impression to the contrary.

Montcalm distinguished himself in battle at sixteen and Bryant wrote Thanatopsis at seventeen, 'tis true. On the other hand, Haydn's "Creation" was not produced until he was sixty-seven.

Pascal was only 16 when he wrote his treatises on conic sections. George Eliot became a skillful pianist at 16. Benjamin Franklin was not yet of age when he founded Philadelphia's first public library. In contrast, Bill, Michelangelo did his greatest work after he was 60 years old.

At 38 the highest public position Franklin Roosevelt had held was that of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Joseph Conrad was practically unknown as a writer until he was 39. Titian, the great Venetian painter, did all of his great work during the 50 years that followed his fortieth birthday.

Poe and Keats and Shelley lived their lives and had done their work before the age of 40. How different the record of Justice Holmes, Herbert Hoover and Michel Pupin, who developed most after they were "middle-aged" men.

No, Bill, you are "not too old to master any type of work" you are interested in. I have tried to fortify my opinion and yours with evidence. You are not too old to prepare for new activities and to adjust yourself to a new vocation:

"The best is yet to be!
The last of life
For which the first was made."

Let me know of your progress through the coming years, Bill.

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone,
Dean of Men.

New Entrance Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

The universities of Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham, among others, are attempting, by a reform of the examination system, to bring about a profound change for the better in the education of young people. Hitherto, they have accepted certain results in the School Certificate examination as conferring a right of entry to their studies; but henceforward they will demand the passing of the Higher School Certificate.

The importance of this decision may not be immediately apparent, but it is really very considerable. Students can present themselves for examination in the School Certificate in a great range of subjects, but only a few of these, such as Latin, French, Mathematics, English, History and so forth count as valid for university entrance. The result is that students concentrate on these to the neglect of the others, such as music and drawing. Since the School Certificate is usually taken at the age of 16, it means that children begin to specialize on a narrow range of subjects at which is regarded as too early in their academic lives.

But now that matriculation into the universities can no longer be gained on the School Certificate, there will be no inducement to pay more attention to specifically university subjects than to the others, with the result, it is hoped, of a great widening of intellectual interests. Actual specialization will be postponed until the period of the Higher Certificate, which is generally taken two years after the School Certificate.

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Swift Mobile Army Urged By Retiring Chief

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The man who has led the five-year fight to rescue the United States Army as a fighting machine from stagnation and obsolescence, today projected, at the end of another five years, an army as superior to the present as the present excels that which General Shafter led in Cuba in 1898.

Retiring as Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, leaves in his last annual report to the Secretary of War what amounts to his professional legacy to the service. Made public today, it sketches as the future objective a highly skilled, fully mechanized modern army capable of striking power far beyond anything yet achieved in actual warfare.

Resembles German Army

What he recommends would constitute a new departure for American military policy, although he avows a similarity between his objectives and those toward which England is working in the development of a mechanized fighting machine. There is also a strong resemblance to the highly trained well-equipped professional army of the present German type.

Inhibited by public sentiment from universal military training as effectively as post-war Germany has been inhibited, until recently, by the Versailles Treaty, the MacArthur plan contemplates the only alternative in the form of an army which uses skill and mechanical devices to take the place of the man power which would not be available to an American Army except in most unusual circumstances.

Way Only Prepared

While expressing much thanks to Congress for recent legislation which has relieved the serious stagnation in officer promotions and, by this and other measures, has raised the morale and efficiency of the service far above the depths into which it had fallen during the anti-militarist post-war decade, he nevertheless points to the continued antiquity of many features of army system and army equipment and calls for a continued modernization program.

The object of such a program would be an army which would move on its legs only in the last stages of battle. Swarms of tiny vehicles each carrying two or three men would rush the army to the point of attack at 60 miles an hour. Automatic rifles with the rapidity of fire of machine guns would be in the hands of every soldier.

Aided by Air Attacks

The lightning attack of this land force would be co-ordinated with air attacks to produce a striking force of such speed and power as to give a new character to military operations.

With such a fighting machine, strategy would contemplate flanking the enemy's lines and striking at his vulnerable rear. No attempt to break through his machine gun and artillery protected front by sheer mass attack, as was done in the World War, would be made.

In fact the new concept develops out of the recognition of the impossibility of breaking through such a front as was maintained in western Europe. The idea will be to circumvent the armed front by speed on land as planes circumvented it during the last war via the air. The entire emphasis is laid on speed and striking power—not on siege.

Urges Enlisted Reserve

However, the General does not overlook the desirability of a somewhat larger numerical army. He particularly urges the creation of an enlisted reserve for the Army, a feature of the service which was contemplated in the National Defense Act of 1920, but which has never been developed. The Navy has such an enlisted reserve, but the Army has only reserve officers.

The Army at the present moment, according to General MacArthur, has, for the first time since 1922, "a reasonable prospect of developing itself into a defensive establishment commensurate in size and efficiency to the country's minimum needs."

Much Equipment Obsolete

But to reach this development he makes it clear that the 1903 model rifle still in use must be replaced by automatic rifles; World War artillery and tanks—still standard equipment—be replaced by modern substitutes; and the entire system of service and supply reorganized on a motorized basis. He even suggests major changes in the system of command to make possible the direction from headquarters of such a swift and mobile force.

When this is achieved, but not until then, he says, the United States will have a modern army. In the meantime it merely has the "reasonable prospect." What such modernization will cost, General MacArthur does not state specifically. He merely says that it can be achieved if Congress will accord "the additional but relatively inexpensive legislative support herein recommended."

Army Titles Resumed By Soviet Government

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 24

THE Soviet Government announced Sept. 22 that henceforth the Red Army will have titles of Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, and so forth, such as other armies of the world.

Since its foundation, the Red Army has differed from others in that all officers were "Commanders," a distinction being made by grades.

The title of General is omitted in the new series of ranks, the next step up from Army Corps Commander being "Marshal of the Soviet Union."

Red soldiers will be called "Red Armians" as now.

Port of Vera Cruz Shut in Terminal Workers' Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Port activities were tied up when the long-threatened strike against the Terminal Company of Vera Cruz went into effect. It was feared at first that the strike would be a general one and include such indispensable services as the water supply and light, but these have been permitted to continue under the supervision of the various striking syndicates.

Strikers Keep Peace

Various ships destined to unload or receive cargoes in Vera Cruz are continuing along the coast to Tampico and other ports. So far, this has been the only consequence of the strike which is preceeding along more or less orderly lines. One thousand and two hundred workers have abandoned the terminal, and a complete silence reigns there. Passenger trains are running, however, although somewhat behind schedule, and Custom House transactions are being carried on in another station. The strike is not expected to have very serious results, owing, first of all, to the determination of the strikers to maintain public peace; and secondly, the announcement of the Department of Labor to the effect that a reunion would be celebrated at once for the purpose of reaching a prompt settlement.

Teachers of Jalapa

Far more ominous is the situation of the state capital, Jalapa, where workers declared a 24-hour strike in support of the school-teachers, but which will undoubtedly be prolonged far more, and threatens to involve the entire state. It was noonday before the markets and stores opened, but everything else remained closed, including schools and restaurants. Various clashes have occurred between rival groups of workers. Traffic has been almost suspended, and a few buses has been running under police protection. Certain strikers, in their attempt to make the strike a general one, have attacked the bus drivers, but no grave casualties have taken place, here.

Troops Intervene

In another part of the city, three successive shocks between the rival groups resulted in a veritable battle of stones and clubs. Many suffered injuries more or less serious. An outstanding feature of these clashes is the number of women who participated in them. Federal troops quickly dispelled the strikers.

Meanwhile the teachers who initiated the strike for back pay have announced their intention of keeping the schools closed until they receive the salaries due them. The strike is expected to spread to Cordoba, where the workers are also prepared to support the teachers.

Federal troops moved quickly to prevent meetings of armed strikers and succeeded in dispersing a group that had collected outside the offices of the Regional Federation of Peasants and Workers.

Great Reception Greets Docking Of New Polish Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The steamship Pilsudski, of the Gdynia-American line—name-ship of the "great man of Poland" and the new flagship of the young Polish fleet—arrived in New York harbor today five hours ahead of schedule on her maiden voyage from Gdynia. Awaiting her arrival at the Hoboken pier were 3000 delegates of the 4,000,000 Polish-American citizens in this country, with Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, representative of the United States, for the welcome.

The vessel, which, with her sister ship, the Batory, is the first in maritime history to be built on a barter basis, is being paid for in 1,200,000 tons of coal. She had an airplane escort up the bay and was boarded at Quarantine by Janusz Zoltowski, financial counselor to the Polish Embassy; Z. A. Englisch, Polish consul in New York, and Roman Kutykowski, American director of the line.

There will be a national broadcast from the Pilsudski by the Polish delegation on board headed by Adam Koc, Vice-Minister of the Treasury, who brings to America a personal message and a gift to President Roosevelt from President Moscicki of Poland.

When the steamship reached her pier, Maciej Banka, 86, of Jersey City, and Anna Szmidkowska, 80, of Brooklyn, whose years in the United States have passed the half century mark—stood ready to offer Minister Koc a small loaf of rye bread and a wooden cellar of salt after the ancient Polish custom of welcoming a stranger and wishing him good fortune.

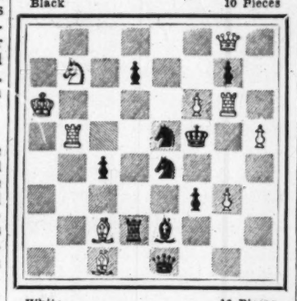
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1759

By .. Francey

Black 10 Pieces



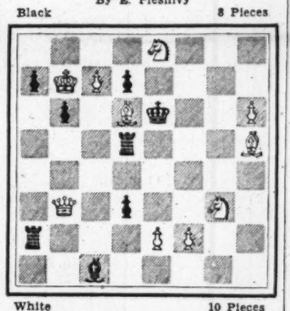
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Grantham Journal, 1934)

Problem No. 1760

By E. Plesnivy

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Narodni Politika, 1934?)
This composer's problems invariably have a clear-cut strategical idea.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1757. Q-Kt4

No. 1758.		
1. Q-Kt4		threatens
2. QxB		
1. ———		BxQ
2. Kt-B5		
1. ———		KtxKtP
2. QxKt		
1. ———		KtxKP
2. BxKtch		
1. ———		BxKP
2. BxBch		
1. ———		BxKt
2. Q-K2		

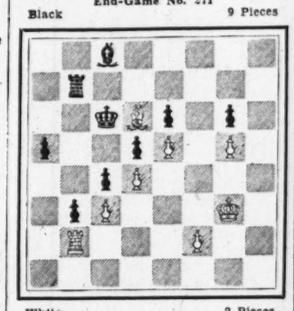
End-Game No. 270. Black wins: K-B7 (Black), P-R4; 2 P-R4†, K-R3; 3 K-B6, K-R2; 4 PxKtP, PxP; 5 K-B7, and wins. White cannot prevent Black's establishing a passed KtP.

End-Game

Despite Black's advantage of a P, it is doubtful if he could win without making use of the method adopted by Nimzowitsch in his game with Kmoch at Niendorf, 1927. At any rate, Black could not win without a long struggle, whereas Nimzowitsch was able to force his opponent's resignation in five moves. Black wins.

End-Game No. 271

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Shortly after the international team tournament concluded at Warsaw, Reuben Fine, who played first board on the victorious United States team, made his debut in international tournament play, finishing tied for second in a tournament at Lodz, Poland. First was Tartakower with 6½-2½. Then came Fine and Kolski, a young Pole, with 6-3 apiece. Fine was the only player to go through the tournament without a loss. Fourth was Opocensky of Czechoslovakia with 5½-3½, followed by Steiner of Hungary, and Winter, new British champion, with 5-4 apiece. The other players were Frydmann, Appel, and Regedzinski, all of Poland, and Mikenas of Lithuania.

Toufney No. 49 of the Illinois correspondence chess begins Oct. 1. All interested are invited to write Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.

With all the games won by the American team at Warsaw, it seems a little unfortunate that the only game at hand in which one of them figured should be a loss. Fine was in poor form at the start of the tournament, but this does not detract from the fact that Reilly of Ireland soundly outplayed him for Ireland's only score in the match.

Dutch Defense

Reilly White	Fine Black	Reilly White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 B-K4	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	22 B-QB3	Kt-Kt2(g)
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	23 BxKt	PxB
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	24 Kt-B3	R-KB
5 P-B4	P-Q3	25 R-Q	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Castles	26 RPxP	KtxR(h)
7 Castles	Q-K	27 PxKt	Q-K
8 Q-B2	QKt-Q2(a)	28 R-Q7	B-B3
9 P-K4	Kt-R4(b)	29 B-Q5	K-R
10 PxP(c)	PxP	30 Kt-K4	B-Kt2(i)
11 KR-K	QKt-B3(d)	31 Kt-Q6	Q-Kt
12 Kt-KKt5	P-B3(e)	32 P-K7	R-K
13 P-Q5	P-B4	33 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
14 B-Q2	Kt-Kt5	34 KtxPch	K-R
15 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q	35 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
16 Kt-K6	BxKt	36 Kt-Q6ch	K-R
17 RxB	P-QR3	37 Q-K4	B-Q5
18 QR-K	R-B2	38 K-Kt2	B-B3
19 Kt-B3	Kt-K4	39 Q-K6	BxKP
20 Kt-Q	P-B5(f)	40 Q-K5ch	Resigns

(a) White's P-K4 enables him to bring pressure on the K file. This pressure exploits the basic weakness of the Dutch, so that perhaps Black should stop, or delay, P-K4 with 8 . . . P-Q4, which would lead to a confined game with no particular counterplay for Black.

(b) If 9 . . . PxP; 10 KtxP, and Black's KP is accessible to attack.

(c) Not being able to get at the KP, White tries to take advantage of the position of the black Q.

(d) If 11 . . . Q-B2, escaping from the pin; 12 Kt-Q5, B-Q; 13 Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 14 BxB would be strong; and if 11 . . . Q-Q; 12 Kt-Q5!

(e) White threatens 13 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 14 BxKtch, K-R; 15 Q-K2.

(f) Really to stop White's P-B4.

(g) Probably figuring to win the exchange, but not properly appraising the consequences.

(h) Black is apparently lost after this.

(i) If 30 . . . B-K2; 31 Q-B3.

Medieval Art Revised

The medieval industry of enameling was revived at Limoges, France, at the end of the nineteenth century.

De Seversky Plans Further Cut In Speed Record of Amphibion

Amphibions, which, like a duck, travel on land or water, are stepping out and acquiring speed records comparable to land craft. Last week saw Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky boost the amphibion world's speed record to 230.03 miles an hour at the Wayne County municipal airport at Detroit.

But Major de Seversky is intent on something still better; and with the announcement of his plans, it is a safe prediction that the world's speed record for amphibion craft will soon go over the 250-mile-an-hour mark. Major de Seversky is planning to install a new Wright Cyclone G engine in his plane and hopes to win fresh honors at the All-American air races in Miami in January.

Flying Low

The Russian World War ace's amphibion was designed for a 440-horsepower engine. It had a 715-horsepower Cyclone engine snorting at its nose as it darted up and down the three-kilometer course at the Wayne County Airport here to blast the old record of 191 miles an hour. The current engine functions most efficiently at high altitudes; but the world's record speed dashes must be made below 243 feet, in order that the electrical timing apparatus can record the plane's speed. The new engine that Major de Seversky has ordered is a sea-level power plant, giving its peak performance close to the ground.

Special aviation gasoline was sent here from Cleveland for the record amphibion dash. It is rated at 100 octane, which is 13 octane higher than the volatile fuel used in air line planes. The Mitchell Trophy race at Selfridge Field this year will find the Army pursuit planes using 100 octane gas as a result of de Seversky's success in boosting the speed of his plane 15 miles an hour by its application.

Monoplane Style

The de Seversky craft is strange in appearance. It is a low-wing monoplane, fitted with pontoons and wheels tucked in the pontoons for airport landings. The pilot sits forward, directly behind the motor. A gas tank separates the rear cockpit where one passenger sits. Both pilot and passenger are completely enclosed by a "greenhouse" effect that slides back and forth. Still to the rear is a baggage compartment where Major de Seversky's cocker spaniel crouches during his master's flights.

Capt. R. A. Leavell of Detroit, who has been timing automobile and airplane trials for more than 25 years, was appointed by the National Aeronautic Association to be chief timer on the amphibion assault. Mr. Leavell pointed out that the old record, made by a Grumann amphibion of the U. S. Coast Guard that was flown by Commander E. G. Stone, stood for nine months at 191 miles an hour. De Seversky exceeded this mark by 39 miles an hour.

Major de Seversky's plane first displayed its speed ability during the National Air Races at Cleveland. With Lee Miles as pilot, the streamlined amphibion roared around the closed course for 150 miles at an average of 193 miles an hour. This mark was, in itself, a new unofficial record, but did not exceed the old mark by the necessary six miles an hour required by the National Aeronautical Association.

On the strength of the Cleveland performance, de Seversky brought his ship to the expansive Wayne County Airport, where one of the recognized three-kilometer courses in the country is located.

On his first dash over the Detroit course, Major de Seversky's time was only 220 miles an hour. He was holding the motor back, watching its reaction to the 100 octane fuel. On the second dash, he had apparently gained worlds of confidence in his motor for he flashed over the course with the motor wide open. His fastest dash was 235 miles an hour.

Alighting on Water

After the record run, it was necessary for Major de Seversky to land his plane in the water, to demonstrate its qualities as an amphibion; so he sped to Grosse Ile, where he landed on glassy waters. It is interesting to note that the plane has the performance of a pursuit ship, ascending to 1000 feet in 30 seconds. In level flight, the air speed indicator whirs around to 225 miles an hour.

Just before taking off for the water landing, Major de Seversky commented that the plane had never alighted on water before. The water landing was perfect. On the take-off from the water launching, Major de Seversky's passenger, an N. A. A. official observer, received a few anxious moments. According to the major his pack parachute slipped forward and jammed the control stick just as he was ready to pull back on the stick to lift the heavy plane. Darting across the water at a pace in excess of 110 miles an hour, Major de Seversky wiggled and shook, attempting to get his parachute back in position again.

The plane was hurtling dangerously close to the shore now. He sensed danger and worked on the stabilizer control, rolling it down and taking the ship off a few hundred yards from shore. Once in the air, of course, he could raise his body sufficiently to tuck his 'chute back in position again.

Major de Seversky is building 35 of these planes for the United States Army Air Corps in his factory at Farmingdale, L. I. He has also entered a design in the air corps competition for a pursuit plane. The amphibion record run has convinced him that his pursuit plane will cruise in excess of 300 miles an hour.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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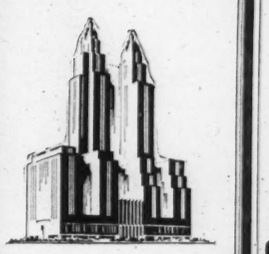

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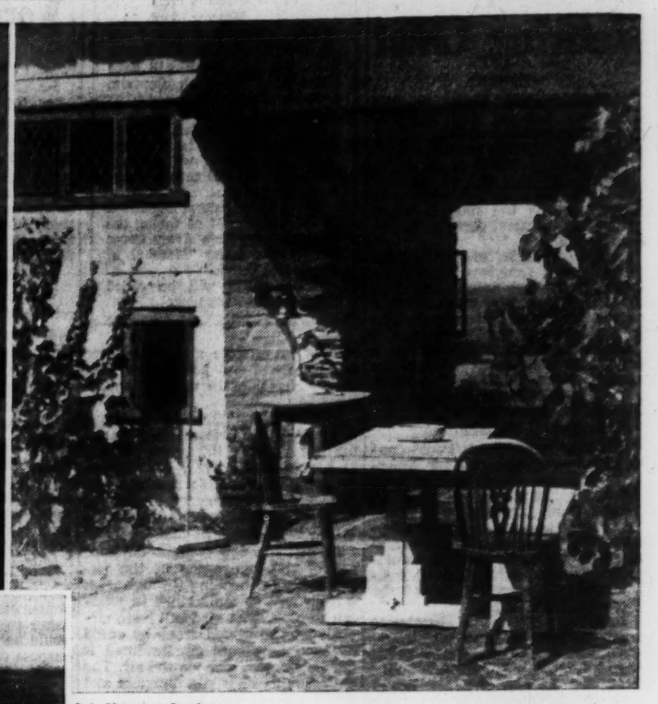
Home Building

Cock Rock—House Built for Two Women Playwrights

Gardening

A Tuesday Page



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Cock Rock Viewed From the Drive, the Sea Beyond, Is Shown in Upper Center. Note the Book Shelves Above the Study Fireplace at Left. At Right—The Forecourt, Delightful for Breakfast or Tea. Below—Upper Hall, With Cream Walls and Sky Blue Floors. Also a Glimpse of the Sunken Garden.

A Cottage by the Sea

Designed for Living and for Working

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

COCK ROCK, at Croyde, on the coast of North Devon, was built for the playwrights, Miss Brenda Girvin and Miss Monica Cosens, by Mr. Oliver Hill. Taking for his receipt the traditional ingredients of the old Devon farmhouse and mixing them liberally with modern ideas, he has succeeded in producing, not a cottage of 'ye olde Englishe' type, but a charming up-to-date seaside home, which has the added merit of exactly fitting its surroundings.

The house stands facing southwest upon what a few years ago was a grain field, and 200 yards from the door Atlantic rollers break upon the rocks which foot its lawn. As in most Devonian houses, the walls are whitewashed, and the roof is thatched with Devon reed. It was pronounced impossible, by many people, that a thatched roof could survive the winter gales, but there has been no trouble, and the reed has weathered to the mousy brown which makes these roofs so attractive.

Another characteristic feature is seen in the tall rubble stone chimneys. Broad and heavy at the base, they diminish in steps as they rise, carrying any sparks there may be to safety beyond the thatch.

Weather boarding of silver elm relieves the whiteness of the walls, and the wide windows, set in elm frames, have leaded panes. Indeed silver elm has been used very effectively throughout the house, for the massive doors both in and outside are of this wood.

Facing the Sea

Four bedrooms, three servants' rooms, a large living room and a small study complete the accommodation, excepting for bathrooms, kitchen and garage. The living and bedrooms face the sea, as they should do in a seaside house, and the halls and kitchen give toward the north and east.

Draughts and sand are problems with which those who live close to the shore have to cope. The former is dismissed at Cock Rock by particularly well-fitting windows, and doors which are specially trapped to keep out the wind. These precautions also help to weaken the sand bogey, although they cannot entirely eliminate it. Sand, however, is clean and at Cock Rock where the floors are all of polished wood, it is easily brushed up.

In the living room, wide oak boards have been used for the flooring. Upstairs in the halls, however, a more original note is struck, for the floors are painted a shade of light cerulean blue and varnished. This with the cream walls and silver elm woodwork is very effective.

The suitability of Cock Rock to its surroundings is evidenced not only in the exterior. Designed for a seaside home, a keynote of simplicity has been adhered to throughout, and it is easy and economical to run.

Shelter and a Garden

Important for a house in an exposed position is the question of adequate shelter. This is supplied by a loggia facing the sea which is protected from the easterly and northerly land winds. The house itself, on the other hand, affords splendid shelter on its land side, and often when westerly gales are blowing off the Atlantic, meals can be taken in comfort within the forecourt.

Being so close to the shore and exposed to the full force of the salt gales, the making of a garden presented at first a somewhat formidable problem. As it is, between the house and the sea few plants will flourish. Bulbs, however, like the sandy soil, and do well when planted behind windbreaks of such hardy shrubs as the purple bowered veronica. Furthermore, many plants which grow wild upon and by the shore, have been induced without much enticement to beautify this otherwise bare lawn. Huge cushions of sea thrift, pink and white saxifrage, mesembryanthemum, and great splashes of the common field poppy, very effectively trim the edge of the grass where it drops on to the shore.

By the use of ingenuity most other flowers have been induced to grow. The forecourt of the house makes an ideal shelter for a garden. Here close to the walls all manner of herbaceous plants bloom in profusion, their gay colors showing to great advantage against the white background.

One for Every Play

These playwrights have put an interesting idea into practice on their land. Whenever they have a success with one of their plays, they make a section of the garden to commemorate the pleasant event. There are three of these little gardens of achievements at Cock Rock. To outwit the wind, one is a sunken garden. The earth which was scooped out is piled in grass-grown banks around a small arena, where all manner of wild things riot about a tiny pool. Another play is remembered in the shelter of a walled garden. Here one may bask in the sun and listen to bees buzzing in the hollyhocks. A thatched summer-house built against one of the walls has a large window in it, through which one can watch the rise and fall of the tide upon the beach below.

The third garden is also walled, but is of a very different nature. Semicircular stone walls opening to the south, reveal a floor of cement sloping upwards. The circle of this wall is broken in the center by a pale blue door, which hides a closet where chairs and umbrellas are kept. Flowers grow against this wall, but the sloped central space is bare save for two racks, the open slats of which are painted blue to match the door. These couches invite the sea bather to sun himself dry, while the sloped floor carries away the moisture which drips from his suit.

Cock Rock stands where every motorist coming round the bend of the hill can see it, yet so well does it suit its setting that one feels it to be an addition rather than a detraction from the loveliness of that small Devonshire bay.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

The Garden Club and Its Town

A Few Projects in Civic Improvement

God gave all men all earth to love
But, since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should be
Beloved over all.

KIPLING

IT IS because of the homes and the small garden plots, "beloved over all," that garden clubs have come into being. The desire to understand better how to care for and beautify them has brought together a great number of people, all possessed of this worthy ambition. But the interests of the Garden Club members are not confined within the boundaries of their own garden. They desire to spread the gospel of beauty as far as possible and to accomplish this altruistic purpose have attempted many projects of civic improvement and beautification. Today's suggestions are given for the club which is desirous of broadening its influence and adding to the beauty of the world.

Yard and garden contests have been attempted and carried through in many communities. They are well worth while if real community enthusiasm can be developed. The slogan "You Win If You Lose" is a good one to impress upon the contestant. It often happens that the entrants in such contests are those who are already interested in improving their homes and gardens and that the improvements made, while very desirable, are not so deeply needed as are some other community changes and improvements.

Enlisting the Young People

The Garden Club might begin its civic enterprises by enlisting the youth of the city in clean-up or beautification projects. A certain club offered to pay children a small sum for each bushel of tin cans collected and brought to a given place. Another club gave prizes to school children for papers written on the subject "What I Have Done This Spring to Make My City Cleaner and More Beautiful." The judges were asked to consider the work accomplished by the child rather than the literary style of his or her report. In the final judging the child's opportunities must also be considered. One child may live in a neighborhood which is quite devoid of tin cans and broken pottery but may have garden spaces to be developed, another in "Tin Can Alley" which has much débris to be removed but no gardening opportunity.

Of course every child can refrain from scattering papers about street and school yard, defacing public or private property, can keep off the grass of parkings and lawns, and can help in keeping parks and playgrounds orderly and neat. The young people of high school age might be aroused to an interest in civic matters if asked to answer the question "What do you consider our community's greatest need from the standpoint of beauty?" or "If you had the spending of our city's money for beautification projects how would you spend it?" After all, they will very soon have to decide these matters in our communities.

Business People

Perhaps your Garden Club is one of several service organizations in your community. In many cities the business men and business women have strong organizations, there are several active Parent-Teacher groups, the Rotarians, the Kiwanis Club, the American Legion are wideawake organizations, and all are giving much thought to civic problems. Why not ask representatives from these various groups to co-operate with your Garden Club in planning for some open meetings or forums for the good of your community? If these meetings have been preceded by a yard and garden contest or by the contests for children have the awarding of prizes a feature of this general program, with of course, the reading of any prize-winning papers. The awarding of the prizes might be followed by a discussion, for which a good leader has been secured, on the subject, "How Shall We Awaken City-Wide Civic Interest?"

With the Churches

The churches should be represented in this community meeting and perhaps a minister or church leader might be secured to talk on the subject of "Ugliness Allied to Crime" or "The Influence of Good Exerted by Beauty." I know of a community where an ugly and very old school building was recently replaced with a modern and very beautiful building, the interior made as beautiful as it was possible to make so utilitarian a building and the grounds beautifully landscaped. Shortly after occupancy of the new building the principal exclaimed, "I hardly know our children. They seem to be trying to fit their manners and morals to the new building." She laughed as she said it, but there is more than humor to be gained from her remark. Do our children's manners and morals reflect their surroundings?

A committee of enthusiastic young people might be asked to report at this meeting the results of a survey, which they should have been asked several weeks in advance to make. Let their report be called "Opportunities" and ask them to point out some of the glaring ugly things about the city or town which might be changed with time, effort and a small amount of money.

A garden club member might be asked to discuss "Beautiful Gardens as a Community Asset."

Have an open discussion on park development led by your park board or manager and see that information is given relative to plans which may have been formulated for park and playground improvement.

Under the subject "Converting Waste to Beauty, Utility or Pleasure" the opportunity of using vacant lots, which have been allowed to grow up in weeds, for flowers, vegetables or as playgrounds, may be introduced.

Fresh Viewpoint

It might also be quite interesting to appoint several persons to go out of town for a mile or more, turn around and re-enter very slowly, trying to see the city entrances as a stranger might and to decide what impression would be gained by a tourist coming to the city. Or perhaps a very new citizen might be willing to tell his or her first impressions. This survey also should be made well in advance of the meeting and should include all city entrances.

In the space allotted for these garden club articles it has been impossible to tell of the actual accomplishments of various projects. We can only attempt to suggest the possibility of arousing a widespread interest in various phases of beautification effort, which is the first step to be taken. Ways and means as well as actual needs must be determined by the various communities themselves.

MRS. FRANK E. JONES

Week-End Gardens Near Berlin

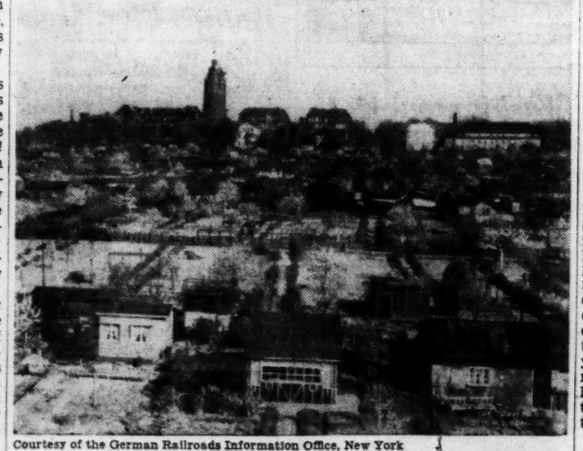
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I THINK it is the Germans' love of trees which impressed me most of all when I traveled through their country in the spring. Their garden must have a tree, whether it be fruit or shade tree. Usually the fruit tree will provide shade as well. And the garden in Germany is for rich and poor alike, for having a garden there depends mainly upon the gardener's energy and industry.

As I rode out of Berlin, I was entranced by the tiny garden plots so intensively cultivated along the railroad tracks. How pleasant the homeward ride was for commuters! I exclaimed about a cherry tree in bloom above jonquils and tulips—for it was spring. "Wait!" said my companion. "There's an apple tree coming into bloom just a few gardens from here. There are forget-me-nots beneath it, and lilies-of-the-valley bordering a narrow grassy path. That is my favorite!"

The suburban trains out of every German city are packed with office workers bound for a few hours of daylight work in their gardens bordering the railroad tracks. Perhaps the worker's family has met him at the station, or it may have preceded him to the little garden to escape from the heat and confinement of a city apartment.

And what a good time these city dwellers were having in their tiny gardens! That was another aspect which impressed me deeply. Some of the garden plots were not more than 40 feet square, but there was always at least one tree growing in each garden. Where seed-planting was done, the men folk were now erecting the little summer house or one-room bungalow which would add to their comfort and enjoyment while gardening all summer. This house building was a joyous affair, a real picnic, for the women and children had brought along big baskets of lunch. Some of the women sat in folding chairs and hemmed gay chintz curtains for the window, or windows, if the bungalow could boast of more than one. Building the bungalow was an activity giving every member of the family a genuine opportunity to share in the experience.



Courtesy of the German Railroads Information Office, New York

In the Foreground Is a Section of One of the Week-End Colonies So Popular With Berlin Residents. Each Tiny Cottage Is in a Garden Plot. The Fringe of the City Is Beyond.

Another vivid impression I had of these "week-end" gardens, as they are called, was their widespread popularity. It was not alone on the outskirts of Berlin where I saw them; it seemed as though every man, woman and child had enlisted in this work of beautifying the countryside. Their "pay" was the enjoyment and enrichment of their own lives thereby. Neighborliness was encouraged through the wire or picket fences enclosing each garden. So different, I realized, from the impenetrable fences which selfishly conceal a garden from the eyes of passersby. Truly, those "week-end" gardeners of the German city suburbs share their joy with uncountable numbers of people.

M. M. S.

Hobbies and Hints

Achieving Beauty Wherever One Happens to Be

California

Dear Editor:

Since I lived in an upstairs flat, there seemed to be no place where I could have a garden, although I wanted very much to have at least a place to "dig in." Then one day a letter in this column opened my eyes to see that all of the city where I lived was a lovely garden spread out for everyone, including me, to enjoy. The avenues and trees suddenly became garden paths with such a wealth of beauty that I could hardly take it all in—the heavenly blue of the Jacaranda tree balanced by the white fragrant blooms of the magnolia across the narrow street; the blue agapanthus lilies nodding above the white Shasta daisies right at my front door; the begonias, seven different kinds and standing three feet tall at the base of the deodars in the school grounds, just a block up the street; the walks bordered with sweet alyssum so full of blooms they looked like snow swept back from the pavements.

A little later I realized that a tiny strip of garden which had been very lovingly cared for by the children who had now moved from our house, was in need of care. Permission to claim it for my own was withheld—the plot being under the neighbor's window—but once again another letter from a Hobbies and Hints friend pointed out that even if it is for only a short time, the joy of gardening will not be lost, for the next one will have the joy of carrying on. Thus I took it upon myself to tend the little "garden," and from bouquets brought to the office by friends with large gardens, I planted slips, a lovely fuchsia, a bit of sweet alyssum, even a bit of mint like that which we had in our garden as children. Friends began to hear about my adventure and soon I had slips to give in exchange for those received.

No objection was raised to my caring for the bit of ground, and several choice plants were brought in by the landlord himself. And just the other day he suggested that if I wished, I could spade up as much as I wanted of the grass plot as it seemed to thrive better if planted to flowers. Only the other day there came the suggestion to make a water garden in the one sunny spot and use it as the focal point for the enlarged space which will very shortly be occupied.

Perhaps as I learn more about the care of plants and flowers, the longed for real garden will come into my experience, but having a garden of my own is not so important now, as I have learned through reading this column to make my garden wherever I happen to be.

There are 17 different succulents and cacti in the clay plot filled into the hole where once the refrigerator motor was housed in a concrete casing; and in the narrow bed under the windows five different kinds of fuchsias and more than that number of geraniums. In the vacant lot back of the garages I have discovered lantana, heliotrope, Martha Washington geranium, hollyhocks and a few scraggly poinsettias. (Miss) O. M.

Wall Extension

An extension of the wall of a home can be made without deteriorating from the beauty of the home, provided that its outline harmonizes with the rest of the house and proper attention is given to details surrounding this extension.

In the above sketch, is shown one

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

that has individual beauty, in that an imitation gateway has been incorporated in its design, with a pleasing wrought-iron effect including a suspended lamp. The Gothic arch harmonizes with the lines of the house. Well placed shrubbery enhances its beauty.

In the Mexican Manner

Primarily Interested in Blooms and Splashes of Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bakersfield, Calif.

MEXICO is a mine of ideas for the garden maker. Flowers grow delightfully and abundantly. In Mexico City they seem to have no seasons, but to bloom incessantly, there are so many blooming plants to flower in each month of both the dry and the rainy seasons.

Flowers are dear to the Indian population, for since the earliest of the Indian civilizations, flowers were used to gladden the hearts of the gods and to soften them. Even today, there is no Mexican home so humble that it has no flowers growing in the garden.

Yet, the Spanish garden, formal, geometric, and planned always with walls in mind or in view, still predominates in most of the homes. The Spanish as a race, reverence rules and formality, and yet they are intensely individualistic. Their gardens express these apparently contradictory thoughts.

First of all, Mexican gardens are seldom landscaped. They do not plant for the total effect of the garden, but primarily for the blooms. Considering the fact that most Spanish gardens are made inside a home, or in an enclosed patio, it is not necessary that they should be much more than cutting gardens. The Mexicans are direct, simple. They plant a garden because they want to have flowers. Massing of green, planting so as to enhance a beautiful architectural detail, or to detract from an ill-judged one, has not yet entered the Mexican consciousness in dealing with gardens. They like many flowers—flowers that are lovely in color and that smell sweet—they do not want to use flowers as a sort of scenic background, or as the furniture for a sweep of land.

Mrs. Paul King, a Mexican woman, who is president of the recently organized Mexico City Garden Club, murmured about this tendency of the Mexicans to plant for the blooms.

"The change will be a slow one," she said, "and I am not entirely sure that I want our gardens to change. And yet, of course, when more and more of us build homes in the American style, we must change our gardens in order to conform to them.

Potted Plants

"Yet even in American homes, Mexican ideas may be utilized very well. For instance, pot gardens, so much used here, may be made in any extra room or on a sunny porch. A little tiled fountain, or fern base, with a lovely fern spraying up in green from the center of it, and with potted carnations placed around it, is very Mexican, very beautiful, and easy to achieve. The weaving of climbing geraniums into hedges is another lovely effect achieved in Mexican gardens—an effect which could be taken over.

"Another quaint Mexican garden idea is to plant the flowers themselves, especially small plants, in a design of birds, beasts or flowers. Little pansy plants may be laid out in a design to represent ocean waves, with other small plants set out to form the ship. Perhaps you saw the great lizard, made entirely of little tight, blooming green plants, at the Desert of the Lions? The lizard with two red-blooming plants for the eyes?

"The Mexican garden is intimate, part of home. It is designed, not for the pleasure of the passing stranger, who may comment on the garden in front as he goes by, but for the enjoyment of the family and close friends.

"A small section of any larger garden might be walled off, and turned into a small, Mexican outdoor room, to be used as the Mexicans use their patios. The sound of water should come from somewhere, and the sun should stream in. There should be birds, and tiles. Garden pots made of pottery into which bits of broken tile have been worked are lovely. It should be a breath of perfume in the day, and, if possible, there should be some flowers which do not close at night, and even night-blooming flowers, for what is lovelier under the moon than a garden?"

Mrs. King's garden makes a charming use of Mexican ideas that are adaptable for American homes, since her own house is two-storied, and set in the midst of a sweep of sunlit lawn. Yet around her tiled porch grow carnations, nasturtiums and geraniums, and the purple bougainvillea spills its color down off the roof. To one side of her garden she has an intimate small spot, tiled, where she has books, a sunshade, and a reading chair, and there, in pots, grow all the little favorite plants. Against cypress hedges are placed gleaming white statues. It is a combination of formality and the intimacy of the Spanish garden that is unique.

Four Gardens

The home of Señor Luis Montes de Oca, former Minister of Finance in Mexico, is a garden spot. The home is an old colonial mansion. Señor Montes de Oca has preserved it as it used to be. It has four gardens. Two of them are tiled patios, surrounding fountains. On the brim of the fountain of the first patio sits a row of potted tall carnations. Around them, in ever-widening circles in the patio, are potted rose trees and dwarf oranges. The whole effect is one of Oriental luxury, and when the oranges bloom, and the fragrance mixes with the scent of the carnations, it is almost unbearably sweet. The second patio is all acacia and gardenias—feathery gold and ivory-satin and sweeter than anyone can imagine when the breeze lifts.

The outer gardens are geometrically planned, with velvet lawn, formal rose gardens, cutting gardens of violets, pansies, and sweet peas, and with lilies and azaleas banked against the tall white walls, and great clumps of purple hydrangea lining some of the paths.

Intimacy, fragrance, luxuriousness of blooms, a quaint mixing of sentimental conceits with a sense of beauty based mostly on color and scent—these are the keynotes of the Mexican garden.

The Mexican garden is the place where you take your best friend for a talk, and where, afterward, you load her with flowers plucked at the moment. It is a living, fragrant jewel case, with gems that can be perpetually distributed.

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Mr. Gropp Fiddles Alone

FROM the woods across Echo Bay came a shrill, melancholy little sound. Robin said it was probably the Echo Man up to his old tricks, but his sister thought it was the creaking of a tree or a wolf howling. When we investigated, paddling over there in the canoe, we found a still more curious phenomenon, such as our uneventful lake had never seen before.

Sitting on a log, in front of a battered tent, was an old man, with a wild beard, a ragged coat, much too small for him, and the general look of a gnome out of a story book. He was playing a violin, swaying back and forth, with his eyes closed and his feet keeping time on the ground; playing it so intently that he didn't hear us approach, playing a queer monotonous tune, repeated over and over again like a bird's song in the evening. We didn't like to disturb him, so we paddled away quietly, followed by his frail strain of music across the water.

* * *

THAT WAS OUR first meeting with Mr. Gropp, the artist. From then on strange reports continued to come in about him. Our scouts, advancing overland through the swamp, spied upon him for some time and finally dared to approach his tent. The news they brought back was puzzling. Mr. Gropp, they reported, was an artist. He said he had been a sailor before he became an artist and had wandered over the world until he was tired of it. All he wanted now was solitude and a chance to play, undisturbed. He wanted to avoid what he termed the jangling and jongling of a lot of meddlesome landlubbers. "Me, I've had my fill of yuman beans," Mr. Gropp is reported to have said.

But when they baked a wild blackberry pie next door and sent it over to the solitary artist, he didn't refuse it. He was likewise grateful for two old blankets and a quilt, since he had nothing to sleep under but an ancient overcoat and the nights were getting cold now.

The scouts, all out of breath, reported next that Mr. Gropp was not only a musician, but a painter as well. One day they brought home a sample of his work—a painting done on the flat, smooth surface of a giant fungus out of the woods. We couldn't be quite sure whether the painting was supposed to represent a sunset or a furnace. It was very red anyway, with certain blurs which might have been mountains or smoke, and an object in the foreground which was either a boat on a lake or an eagle hovering in a crimson sky. Joan Edith, afraid to leave it elsewhere, put it under her pillow for several nights until the paint started to come off on the sheets. When a second pie was sent over to Mr. Gropp, he replied with another fungus, bearing a fierce-looking Indian's head, with a war bonnet of purple feathers.

* * *

THE ARTIST'S INSPIRATION and energy were unbounded. Soon his tent was littered with crimson sunsets and Indians' heads and there wasn't a fungus to be found near his camp. He assured himself of a supply of materials, however, by offering one painted fungus for six unpainted ones and a brisk trade in fungi followed. Soon Joan Edith and Robin had enough Indians to fill a reservation and enough sunsets to crowd the mantel shelf.

But, commercially speaking, the fungi were not a successful product. Miss Newcombe tried to sell them for Mr. Gropp in her little store at the crossroads, but they didn't move fast. She let Mr. Gropp have a small bag of flour and some oatmeal on credit, but they were soon gone. It is not clear, indeed, how the artist would have managed at all if Mr. Pringle hadn't heard about him and, having no adequate appreciation of art, suggested that if Mr. Gropp were a painter he might paint the cow barn. I think Mr. Gropp's artistic conscience revolted at this degradation of his art but, as a marked favor to Mr. Pringle, he agreed to paint the barn but insisted on a color scheme of green with a yellow trim, which made the barn look rather like one of the painted fungi.

With twenty dollars received from Mr. Pringle, Mr. Gropp plunged into many reckless extravagances, including mulligans for dinner and a new pair of boots and several tins of paint. Being financially secure, he could afford to abandon serious work for a while and indulge his fancy. For the regatta at the end of the lake he constructed the image of a Spanish galleon of some tar paper, vividly painted and supported on a strange mass of props and wires which, alas, caught in the wind just as the regatta started, capsized and was ruined. But Mr. Gropp was cheered up when they asked him to play his fiddle in the orchestra for the dance after the regatta.

That was the beginning of his success. They persuaded him to play in the orchestra every Saturday night and his prosperity was such that he bought a fly for his tent and stopped the rain from leaking on his bed. But financial success made him uneasy. Possessions, he told us one night, surveying his two blankets, his quilt, his fly and the new aluminum pot that he had lately acquired, made a prisoner of a man. Here he had been struggling all his life to get clear of possessions and impedimenta of all sorts, and now they were creeping up on him again, threatening to imprison him. You couldn't do good work, not real art, said Mr. Gropp, while you were blinded by the rage for gain.

* * *

MR. GROPP HAD cleared his soul of all avarice. However, as a final concession to the world he accepted a gift of old lumber from Mr. Pringle to build a floor for his tent so that it would be dry in the winter. He would not accept the loan of a shack on Mr. Pringle's little farm, but borrowed a saw to cut himself a supply of firewood. When Mr. Pringle forced an old coal-oil lamp upon him he repaid it with a specially fine Indian head, larger than life size, with a ring in the nose.

Mr. Gropp told us he was now cozy and shipshape for the winter. With a large supply of fungi on hand and new strings for his violin, he looked forward to some really serious work when the summer colony had closed up and left him alone.

He said good-by to us with a kindly twinkle in his faded blue eyes, and gave Robin and Joan Edith a sunset each, but I could see that he was glad to have us out of the way. One imagined, with a shudder, what endless tribes of Indians, what vast sweeps of sunset sky he would accumulate in our absence, what birds or boats (we could never be sure which) floating on purple seas.

* * *

AS OUR CANOE went down the lake towards the railway station we heard that frail little trickle of sound from the woods across Echo Bay, like a bird's song in the evening, and it sounded livelier, more spirited, happier than usual. Mr. Gropp was alone at last with his art.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

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NET MENDERS: *A Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton*

"NET MENDERS" is a typical example of Miss Clare Leighton's work, a poetic rendering of a simple subject in which the organized activity of the workers, in conjunction with the drawn-out nets, produces a rhythmic pattern of flowing lines and curves. Grouped in the shade of the heavy foliage, the dark forms of the women give an impression of rowers bending to their oars, the light thrown on the nets suggesting the rise and fall of waves.

The massing of lights and darks in the composition produces a remarkable sense of space, in which the strongly emphasized foreground, set against the brilliant sea, is separated in an almost uncanny way from the distance.

The subject is handled with the same remarkable precision and ease of execution which characterizes all Miss Leighton's work, every detail displaying the keenest observation and accuracy.

The College Yard

ELM-SHADE with tinges
Of advancing yellow.
Dazzling green of sunlit lawns
Geometrically cut
By decorous paths
Where students speed
Or saunter.

Orderly brick dormitories—
Ivied, small-paned, white-silled.
Massive library, whose scores
Of shallow steps youths take
Five-at-a-time.
Opposite, the chapel's Greek portico—
Cream-pillared, soldier-dedicate.

In bronze, against a soft gray wall,
Sits the young Puritan divine,
John Harvard,
Buckled, stockinged, rosetted,
Looking straight forward,
A book on his knee. About him
Slate-blue pigeons flutter.

At the slow, mellow bell-stroke
From Norman tower beyond,
Gardeners and painters
Wend their way homeward,
But four gay squirrels
Spiral up and down an elm-trunk
No nimbler than the wits
Of youth soon here
To foregather.

CLARA L. BAXTER

Action and Volition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S creation is infinite and intact. As the Bible states it (Eccl. 3:14), "Nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." The universe of divine Mind is spiritual and perfect, and is evolved entirely by Spirit. In this spiritual universe all action is concordant, effective, and voluntary. On page 187 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states, "The divine Mind includes all action and volition, and man in Science is governed by this Mind." Thus we see that from this standpoint all that is humanly called involuntary action is falsely so called. In the realm of the real, which is a spiritual realm, all is harmonious and good. In human experience, our action—physical, moral, mental—is harmonious or discordant according to the thoughts we think. Spiritual thinking produces harmony, while material thought-taking engenders misery and discord.

When we come to learn that all action, even that which is called materialistic, has a mental cause, we shall then be nearer to the realization of that dominion over the earth which is man's rich inheritance. In Christian Science we learn that good thoughts are powerful, since all that is spiritual reflects infinite Spirit—omnipotence. The individual who entertains spiritual ideas is bringing harmony into his experience, harmony which the body manifests, harmony which is expressed in his relations with his fellow men, harmony in business, harmony in home and in church. As the Psalmist puts it in referring to the spiritual thinker (Psalms 121:8), "the Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit and is omniaction; hence all real action is spiritual. Since Spirit is Mind, it must follow that real action is intelligent, purposeful, and constructive. This being true, there can actually, scientifically speaking, be no diseased, retarded, erring, or harmful action. In speaking of Jesus' method of healing, Mrs. Eddy says, "He wrought the cure of disease through the divine Mind, which gives all true volition, impulse, and action" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 3). Man, in Science, is governed wholly by this spiritual law of harmonious action, and this fact realized destroys fear, ignorance, and sin, which produce human inharmony. To recognize and acknowledge that divine Principle governs all action is to apply a scientific law which ultimates in beneficence and the improvement of human conditions.

It requires a great deal of watchfulness and alertness for human beings to keep the divine facts constantly foremost in thought. It is comparatively easy to drift with prevalent material beliefs, but spiritual activity requires individual diligence and faithfulness. The Master spoke of these things in the parable of the broad and wide road which wended downward, and the straight and narrow road which led upward. But as we consistently endeavor to think spiritually the effort becomes less labored and more spontaneous. "Practice makes perfect," says the proverb, and it is thus that we improve and make progress. Spiritual endeavor imparts qualities and ideas which are practically helpful in the very situation in which we seem humanly to find ourselves.

Right where we are we can utilize the ideas and laws of the liberating action of Truth, and begin to improve human relations and conditions. We shall find that our volition, effort, and action become more versatile; that new problems will be met with ideas of divine intelligence, and will be solved on the basis that all real action is harmonious and favorable to man's well-being. That is, there will be no dismay or confusion, for God imparts continuously ideas by which man is directed, maintained, and protected.

Our behavior is determined by our thinking. Good behavior is the result of right thinking. We consciously decide upon the type of our behavior when we admit thoughts into our consciousness. To correct our conduct we must correct our thinking. Habits seem to play a great part in human action, and this is well, provided one's habits are good. On page 4 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." Bad habits, however, are only aggressive mental suggestions which we obey without reason or sufficient consideration. The real man is governed by divine intelligence, and to acknowledge that this is true about ourselves breaks the claim of mere repetition, drifting, fruitless routine. Since God is divine Mind and is All, it is apparent that brainology and behaviorism have no real basis, and so we need not accept their erroneous doctrines as true or influential. Fatalism rests on ignorance of the true nature of cause and effect.

In Christian Science all real cause is recognized as divinely mental, and all true effect as the manifestation of intelligent Principle, the cause of the universe. Good thoughts produce good effects, while evil thoughts produce bad effects in human experience. To unite our thought with God through spiritual thinking is to promote happiness, harmony, and success in our human affairs. From this spiritual standpoint it is seen that our interests cannot be separated from those of the rest of the human family, since to do good to others is to do good to ourselves.

The ideal man is the reflection, or manifestation, of God, or as Paul puts it, "the temple of the living God" (II Cor. 6:16). Thus man is the expression of harmonious action and the divine volition.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Tätigkeit und Wollen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GOTTES Schöpfung ist unendlich und unversehrt. In der Bibel lesen wir (Pred. 3, 14): „Man kann nichts dazutun noch abtun". Das Weltall des göttlichen Gemüts ist geistig und vollkommen, es wird ganz durch den Geist entfaltet. In diesem geistigen Weltall ist alle Tätigkeit einträchtig, wirkungsvoll und vorsätzlich. Auf Seite 187 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das göttliche Gemüt schließt alle Tätigkeit und alles Wollen in sich, und in der Wissenschaft wird der Mensch von diesem Gemüt regiert". Von diesem Standpunkt aus sehen wir also, daß alles, was die Menschen unwillkürliche Tätigkeit nennen, fälschlich so genannt wird. Im Reich des Wirklichen, das ein geistiges Reich ist, ist alles harmonisch und gut. Im menschlichen Leben ist Tätigkeit—körperliche, sittliche oder mentale—je nach den Gedanken, die wir denken, entweder harmonisch oder unharmonisch. Geistiges Denken erzeugt Harmonie, materielles Sinnieren dagegen ruft Elend und Mißklang hervor.

Wenn wir verstehen lernen, daß alle Tätigkeit, sogar die sogenannte materialistische, eine mentale Ursache hat, werden wir der Verwirklichung jener Herrschaft über die Erde, die des Menschen reiches Erbe ist, näher sein. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft erkennen wir, daß gute Gedanken mächtig sind, da alles, was geistig ist, den unendlichen Geist—die Allmacht—widerspiegelt. Wer geistige Ideen beherbergt, bringt Harmonie in seine Erfahrung. Harmonie, die an seinem Körper, in seinen Beziehungen zu seinen Mitmenschen, im Geschäft, zu Hause und in der Kirche zum Ausdruck kommt. Denn „der Herr wird", wie der Psalmist dem geistig Denkenden (Ps. 121, 8) verheißt, „deinen Ausgang und Eingang behüten von nun an bis in Ewigkeit" (engl. Bibel).

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott der Geist und alles Wirken ist; folglich ist alle wirkliche Tätigkeit geistig. Da der Geist das Gemüt ist, muß wirkliche Tätigkeit intelligent, zweckdienlich und aufbauend sein. Daher kann es, wissenschaftlich gesprochen, tatsächlich keine krankhafte, verzögerte, irrige oder schädliche Tätigkeit geben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt über Jesu Heilverfahren: „Er bewirkte die Heilung von Krankheit durch das göttliche Gemüt, das alles wahre Wollen, allen Antrieb und alle Tätigkeit verleiht" (Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft, S. 3). In der Wissenschaft ist der Mensch ganz von diesem geistigen Gesetz harmonischer Tätigkeit regiert, und die Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache vernichtet Furcht, Unwissenheit und Sünde, die menschlichen Mißklang erzeugen. Erkennen und anerkennen, daß das göttliche Prinzip alle Tätigkeit regiert, heißt ein wissenschaftliches Gesetz anwenden, das zu Wohltätigkeit und zur Verbesserung menschlicher Zustände führt.

Die Menschen müssen äußerst wachsam und umsichtig sein, um die göttlichen Tatsachen beständig im Vordergrund des Denkens zu halten. Es ist verhältnismäßig leicht, mit herrschenden materiellen Annahmen dahinzutreiben; aber geistige Tätigkeit fordert von jedem einzelnen Fleiß und Freue. Der Meister sprach über diese Dinge in dem Gleichnis von der weiten Pforte und dem breiten Wege, der abwärts führt, und von der engen Pforte und dem schmalen Weg, der aufwärts führt. Wenn wir aber beständig bemüht sind, geistig zu denken, wird das Streben müheloser und ungezwungener. „Übung macht den Meister", heißt es im Sprichwort, und nur durch Übung vervollkommnen wir uns und machen wir Fortschritt. Durch geistiges Streben erlangen wir Eigenschaften und Ideen, die gerade in der Lage, in der wir uns im menschlichen Leben zu befinden scheinen, vorteilhaft anzuwenden sind.

Gerade wo wir sind, können wir die Ideen und Gesetze der befreienden Tätigkeit der Wahrheit anwenden und anfangen, menschliche Beziehungen und Zustände zu verbessern. Wir werden finden, daß unser Wollen, Streben und Handeln vielseitiger wird, daß wir neuen Problemen mit Ideen der göttlichen Intelligenz entgegentreten und sie auf der Grundlage lösen, daß alle wirkliche Tätigkeit harmonisch ist und zum Wohl des Menschen beiträgt, d.h. daß weder Schrecken noch Verwirrung sein wird, weil Gott beständig Ideen mitteilt, durch die der Mensch gelenkt, erhalten und geschützt wird.

Unser Betragen wird durch unser Denken bestimmt. Gutes Betragen ist die Folge rechten Denkens. Wir bestimmen bewußt die Art unseres Benehmens, wenn wir Gedanken in unser Bewußtsein Einlaß gewähren. Um unser Betragen zu berichtigen, müssen wir unser Denken berichtigen. Gewohnheiten scheinen im menschlichen Handeln eine große Rolle zu spielen, und das ist ganz gut, vorausgesetzt, daß es gute Gewohnheiten sind. Auf Seite 4 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das beständige Streben, immer gut zu sein, ist Beten ohne Unterlaß". Schlechte Gewohnheiten sind jedoch nur angreifende Gedankenbeeinflussungen, denen wir ohne Überlegung oder genügende Erwägung gehorchen. Der wirkliche Mensch ist von der göttlichen Intelligenz regiert. Geben wir zu, daß dies die Wahrheit über uns ist, so befreien wir uns von leerer Wiederholung, vom Dahintreiben in nutzloser Gewohnheitsmäßigkeit. Da Gott das göttliche Gemüt und das All ist, ist es offenkundig, daß menschliche Lehren über Gehirn und über Betragen keine wirkliche Grundlage haben. Wir brauchen daher nicht zu glauben, daß diese Irrlehren wahr seien oder Einfluß haben. Der Verhängnisglaube beruht auf Unkenntnis des wahren Wesens von Ursache und Wirkung.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird alle wirkliche Ursache als göttlich mental und alle wahre Wirkung als die Offenbarwerdung des intelligenten Prinzips, der Ursache des Weltalls, erkannt. Gute Gedanken erzeugen gute, böse Gedanken dagegen schlechte Wirkungen in der menschlichen Erfahrung. Unsere Gedanken durch geistiges Denken mit Gott vereinigen, fördert Freudigkeit, Harmonie und Erfolg in unseren menschlichen Angelegenheiten. Von diesem geistigen Standpunkt aus sehen wir, daß unsere Anliegen nicht von denen aller anderen Menschen getrennt werden können, da anderen Gutes tun, sich selber Gutes tun heißt.

Der Idealmensch ist die Widerspiegelung oder Offenbarwerdung Gottes oder, wie Paulus sagt, „der Tempel des lebendigen Gottes" (2. Kor. 6, 16). Der Mensch ist also der Ausdruck harmonischer Tätigkeit und des göttlichen Wollens.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

An Amazing and Memorable Sight

ALL our traveling was by water. There was not a steam-launch in the Delta. Even the Deputy Commissioner did all his journeys in a rice-boat. Such a luxury as a houseboat had not been designed even in a vision. An officer going on tour hired a fairly large boat with three or four rowers, and with a helmsman (pènin) perched aloft in the stern. Often one had the same boat and crew for successive journeys. . . .

Propelled by long oars, the boat moved generally with the tide. But I have known Burmans to row with, and against, the tide for hours at a stretch, a fact which may surprise people taught to regard the Burman as an idle fellow. He is neither idle nor lazy. When occasion demands, he will work as hard as anyone. The farmer and fisherman each has seasons when he must rise up early and late take his rest. What the Burman does not care to do is to make toil a pleasure; to work merely for the sake of doing something or for the purpose of amassing wealth beyond his needs. With a fertile country, with no pressure of population on subsistence, with few wants, why should he strive or cry? For him progress and the strenuous life in themselves have no attraction. We are trying to teach him our ideals, to show him how far superior is our civilization. When we shall have succeeded, we shall have spoilt the pleasantest country and the most delightful people in the world.

But let us resume our tour. By day or night, as the tide serves, our boat moves on the bosom of the wide river or threads the windings of narrow creeks. In the rains I have been rowed against a storm of wind, in a shroud of thick darkness. Again, I have skirted miles of forest-clad banks, each bush alive with myriads of fireflies, an amazing and memorable sight. When villages were scarce, a halt would be called and breakfast taken under the shade of a mighty tree on the grassy margin of the stream. If we stayed at a village for a day or two, our temporary home was a zayat, one of the many rest-houses built by pious hands for the comfort of wayfarers. Every village had on its outskirts at least one zayat, where the traveller could rest as long as he pleased. With the help of a few kalagas and mats lent by the villagers, a zayat could be made quite comfortable.—SIR HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, K.C.I.E., in "A Civil Servant in Burma." (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green.)

A Great Dictionary Is Made

GREAT works, Johnson says in Rasselas, are performed not by strength but by perseverance. With strength he was endowed beyond most men; all his writings were composed with an energy and speed hardly matched in literature; but steady application was almost impossible to him. That he should have undertaken and carried through a work, requiring such minute and sustained attention as a dictionary of a language which at that date possessed no dictionary of any merit, is an extraordinary proof both of the depth of the misery from which he desired to escape, and of his determination to escape from it. The idea of an authoritative dictionary had been discussed by Pope, who drew up a list of writers to be referred to, from the age of Elizabeth onwards. It is possible that Pope named Johnson as a suitable man for the task. "Were he alive," Johnson wrote in the plan, "he would not be displeased that I have undertaken it." But when Robert Dodsley, the head of the group of booksellers who employed Johnson on the Dictionary, first suggested it to Johnson, he said abruptly, after a momentary gleam of enthusiasm: "I believe I shall not undertake it." It was his poverty which at last drove him to the task. To compile a dictionary, he says in the plan, requires no higher qualities than that of bearing burdens with dull patience, and beating the track of the alphabet with sluggish resolution. But, he continues, though not a splendid employment, it was a useful one. . . .

With part of his nature Johnson desired glory and loved flattery, but his dread of the corruptions of the world was even stronger, and helped to reconcile him to the Dictionary. It is true that in his preface to the Dictionary written when it was completed, he speaks as if he had approached his task with the enthusiasm of a poet, not with the resignation of a drudge. He was resolved, he says, to enter and ransack the obscure recesses of northern learning, to display in triumph to mankind the treasures he unearthed, and to go behind words to things, piercing deep into every substance of which he inserted the name; but these, he adds, were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer.—HUGH KINGSMILL, in "Samuel Johnson." (London: Arthur Barker. New York: Viking.)

Imitation of the Chinese

THE moon overhead is glimmering.
It falls through the fingers
of the pine trees.
It cannot light the dark waters
in the gorge below.
The waters murmur.
Do you hear them, too,
O far-away-one?
Cries of night birds rise
on the scented coolness.

HARRISON PARKER

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Swing Irregularly Higher in Slow Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Edge Forward In Moderate Way

By Forrest Price

Stocks moved forward again.

Many traders now think there will be no war.

At least they are getting back their courage.

Still they are cautious.

Total sales today amounted to about 1,000,000 shares.

The markets of both London and Paris were firmer.

And as it is known that both these foreign markets are in closer touch than the United States with the Italian-Ethiopian situation, considerable encouragement was derived from the firmer quotations abroad.

While gains were general, some stocks were conspicuously strong. American Woolen, for instance, moved upward nearly 4 points to a new top for the year.

Another good gainer was Allied Chemical which advanced more than 4 points.

Then such issues as American Telephone, International Printing Ink, Thatcher Manufacturing, Radio B, Republic Iron & Steel, Minneapolis Honeywell and Wright Aero were enabled to add 2 points or so to their yesterday's gains.

Among those showing losses were Federal Light & Power preferred, Hazel Atlas Glass and Continental Baking preferred.

There were some constructive developments which tended to restrain selling. A 50 per cent stock dividend was declared by Columbia Pictures. It helped to move the stock up 1½, although the disbursement had been expected. International Printing Ink increased its quarterly dividend rate from 25 to 35 cents.

Corporate bonds improved moderately. The low-priced rails led the procession upward. Most U. S. Governments were higher. Interest was centered in Italian Government 7s which gained 1½ to 61½. This is an advance of more than 5 points from last week's low.

Cotton in New York closed steady. Wheat was unsettled at Chicago.

The commodity markets are coming more and more into the limelight in the world's leading market centers. The steady rise in wheat prices has been temporarily interrupted at times but traders seem to think that, along with stocks, the long pull trend is upward.

Record high premiums have been paid for wheat of the best grade due to the low quality of the grain. The flour trade is particularly hard hit as supplies are low, and for some time buying has been of the hand-to-mouth variety. Higher prices, of course, eventually will be passed along to the consumer.

Cotton and copper also show a disposition to move forward, according to traders in these commodities.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; trading hesitant.

Bonds: Firm; low-priced rails higher.

Curb: Higher; utilities lead moderate rally.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; sterling improved.

Cotton: Quiet; New Orleans and trading buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Unsettled; European politics.

Corn: New corn contracts easy.

Cattle: Mostly steady; top, $12.25.

Hogs: Slow, 10-25 cents lower; top, $12.10.

Foreign

London: The Stock Exchange maintained yesterday's brighter tone today on the optimistic views regarding the Italo-Ethiopian situation. Investors bought gilt-edged securities and industrials, especially iron, steel and motor shares at higher prices. Gold shares and transatlantic issues were supported while rubber shares improved with that commodity due to the reduced export quota. The market closed firm.

Paris: Rentes, regaining recent losses and in some cases exceeding them, led the continued upward trend on the Bourse today. Bank shares were higher, while industrial and international issues moved irregularly but mostly higher. The closing was steady.

Berlin: Pessimistic reports from the League of Nations regarding the Italo-Ethiopian situation depressed the Boerse today, and prices weakened throughout the list.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Initial or Regular	Payable	Record
Accumulated				
Con Pb Sv 7% pf	$7½c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 20
US Cold St 7% pf	$1.75	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Regular				
Assoc Tel pf	$7½c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Cleveland Ry	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 25
Do c. o. d.	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 25
Colibia Mills, Inc	$1.00	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Commonwlth Inv Co. (Del.)	4c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Louisv G&E Co (Ky) 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	15	Sept. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sept. 30
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	15	Sept. 30
N Am Edi pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Nw Bell Tel	$1	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 26
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 20
Retvel, Inc. pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.96⅜	.98⅛	.96⅛	.96⅛	...
December	.98⅛	.99⅜	.98⅛	.99⅛	...
May	.98½	1.00	.98⅛	.98½	—⅜
	Corn				
September	.81⅛	.83¼	.81	.83	+ .01⅛
December	.58¼	.58¾	.58⅛	.58⅛	+ ⅜
May	.58⅛	.58⅜	.57⅞	.57⅝	+ ⅜
	Oats				
September	.28⅛	.29¼	.28⅛	.28¾	+ ⅛
December	.28⅛	.28¾	.28⅛	.28½	+ ⅛
May	.29⅜	.30	.29⅜	.29⅝	...

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.94⅛	.92⅞	.92⅞	...
December	.94⅝	.93⅛	.93¼	...

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16	+.06
May	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	+.05

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
49	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	20	45	44	45	..
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	1300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
34¼	28	2	Adams Millis	800	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	34¼
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	200	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	13	13	13	13⅛
9⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
152¼	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	100	147½	147½	147½	146¾
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	1
20½	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1600	18¾	18⅝	18¾	15¾
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	5½	5⅛	5¼	5
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	300	27	27	27	27½
173	128	..	Allied Chem	1300	169½	167	169½	165
7⅝	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	900	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	500	67	65¾	67	..
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	27⅜	27	27¼	27
71	49½	2	Amerada	300	64	63	64	63
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1300	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜
17¾	6½	..	Am Brystal Sug	1 00	16	15⅜	15¾	16
135	87⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	20	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	10	83¾	83⅜	83¾	83¾
28⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	800	33	32⅜	33	33
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	127	126¾	127	127
146⅜	1.0	4¶	Am Can	1100	142	141	141½	141¾
168	161¾	7	Am Can pf	400	167	167	167	167
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	21¼	21	21¼	21
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	500	48	46¾	46¾	46½
22	8	..	Am Chain	300	20½	20½	20½	20¼
4¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	26⅝	25¾	26⅜	26
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	30¾	30⅜	30¾	30½
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Prod	900	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	31¼
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
37⅜	18	6	Am Ice pf	100	20½	20⅛	20½	..
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	1600	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	500	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅛
58	42	..	Am Loco pf	200	53	53	53	52
10⅛	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Metal pf	700	27⅞	27½	27⅝	26¾
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	1300	30⅛	28½	30	28¼
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	800	35½	33¾	35¼	33½
13⅜	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	7700	17⅜	17⅛	17½	16⅞
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	3600	26⅝	26¼	26½	25¾
11½	5¼	..	Am Safety Razor	200	9	8⅞	9	9
22½	10	..	Am Seating	2900	14½	14¼	14¼	14
20⅜	11⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8300	48⅜	47½	48	47
117¼	103	.13g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	110	110	110	110
99¾	72½	5	Am Tob	200	98¾	98¾	98¾	99½
103	74¾	5	Am Tob B	400	101½	101	101½	100½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	17¼	17	17	17
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	120	98½	98½	98½	..
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	53½
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	135¾	135¾	135¾	..
145⅝	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	138¾	137¼	138½	137
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	3600	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16
82	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	200	81⅜	80¼	80¼	80¼
9½	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	900	9½	9	9⅜	8¾
54½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	2700	55¼	53	54¾	52½
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	46	46	46	..
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	12300	21	20½	20⅞	20¾
17⅝	11⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	11¼	11	11	11⅜
109	99¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
9⅛	3¼	..	Andes Copper	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
7⅜	5⅝	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	6o½	6o½	6o½	6o½
36	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	2900	36	35	35½	35
15⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
109	80¾	9g	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	106	106	106	..
57⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	2300	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	49
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	85½	85	85½	86
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	24½	24¼	24¼	24
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1400	21⅝	21⅜	21¾	21⅜
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	1000	44½	43¾	43¾	43
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	113⅜	113½	113¾	..
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	2100	36¼	35¼	35¼	35
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	6½	6½	6½	..
4¼	2¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1700	2¾	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
26⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
18	7¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
115	106¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	113½	113½	113½	..
51⅛	37⅞	1¶	Bayuk Cig	200	46	46	46	46
10⅝	5⅜	..	Barnsdall A	2400	10	9¼	9⅞	9⅝
33½	33½	2	Beech Crook	20	33½	33½	33½	..
14⅜	11⅛	*1	Belding Hem	1100	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅜
28	21¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4800	21¼	21¼	21¾	21⅝
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	19⅜	18¾	18⅝	18¾
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4700	39	38½	38½	38¼
103¾	55¾	1¾b	Beth Steel pf	300	99½	99	99½	98½
26¼	14⅜	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	23	23	23	22⅝
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	2100	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1900	14¼	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	48	48	48	47½
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	190	98	98	98	98
47¾	40	2¶	Bon Ami B	140	41¼	40	41	41
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	2400	24½	24	24½	24
55⅜	28¼	2	Borg Warner	1600	52¼	51¾	52	51½
48¾	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4700	48	47	47⅜	46½
5⅜	3½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
36½	23⅜	2¶	Bristol Meyers	400	34¼	34	34½	34
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	44¾	43¾	44	43
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5½	5⅜	5½	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6	5⅜	6	5¼
15⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	600	11½	10⅝	11¼	10⅝
91½	62⅜	2	Bucyrus pf	10	83⅜	83¼	83⅜	83⅜
¾	⅛	..	Budd Mfg Rts	1900	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅛
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2200	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	49	49	49	48
20¾	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	7600	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½
20⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	1200	20¼	20⅛	20¼	15¾
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	10	10	10	10
1⅜	⅜	..	Burns Bros B (h)	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	50	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1200	19⅞	18⅝	19⅛	19½
2⅛	⅝	..	Bush Term (h)	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
11½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf Co d	120	16½	15⅞	16½	..
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	200	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼

—C—

1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
24¾	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	3500	25	24⅜	24⅞	23⅞
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	700	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	500	10⅛	1 0	10	9⅞
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	20	92½	92½	92½	..
81½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2500	78⅞	77¾	77¾	77⅝
118	83½	4	Case Threesh pf	10	116	116	116	..
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	1000	51	50½	51	50¼
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1800	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
36¾	14⅛	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	130	34¾	34	34¾	34¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	400	26	25¾	26	26¼
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	800	59	58⅜	58½	57¾
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	60	59¼	59	59	59
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	45¾	45½	45½	..
57½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	700	45¾	45¼	45½	45¼
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order		30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30¾
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	200	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	100	2	2	2	2
5⅞	⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	44	44	44	44
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4⅛	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	400	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2½
74⅝	31	1¶	Chrysler	27500	72⅜	71¼	71⅝	70¾
35¾	27⅝	1¶	Cities Ctr Br Co	800	34½	33¾	34⅜	33⅝
24⅞	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
245	161⅞	8	Coca Cola		239½	238	239½	237
19¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	18½	18⅛	18¼	18½
57⅝	53⅜	3	Coca cola A	400	55¾	55½	55½	56
12½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	32⅝	31⅝	32⅜	31⅞
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	7500	12⅜	11⅝	12	11½
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	81¼	80¼	80¼	80
84	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	700	66	65	66	64½
94	67	3	Columbian Carb	300	89	88½	88½	88⅝
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	1200	49	48¼	48⅝	48⅞
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	1500	65¼	64¼	65¼	64
102⅜	97⅞	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	300	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	100½
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents	1800	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
27⅜	3⅜	..	Commw'lth & Sc	3000	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
65¼	29¼	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	56	55⅞	56	55½
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	35¼	34⅝	35	34¾
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	57½	57½	57½	..
7⅞	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	3700	27¼	26¾	26⅞	26½
10⅛	7⅞	1	Consol Gas pf	500	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	1600	8	8	8	8
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	2300	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	17500	13½	12¾	13¼	12¾
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	13300	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	1500	8½	8	8⅛	8
13⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	500	59¾	58¼	59¾	60
91⅞	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2500	85½	84¼	85½	84
5	2	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	400	13½	13	13¾	..
42⅜	25⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	300	39½	39½	39½	38
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	1900	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19
72⅜	60¼	3	Corn rProducts	500	64¼	63½	63⅞	62½
67⅜	41⅛	..	Coty	400	43¾	41½	43⅜	43⅜
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
24¾	12	.25b	Crosley Radio	500	12¼	11¾	12	12
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	25½	25½	25½	25
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
22⅞	15	..	Cuban Am S	30	68	67½	67½	67
27⅜	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	18¼	18	18	18
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	9500	3	2⅝	3	2¾
10½	6¼	..	Crutiss-Wright A	7000	8⅞	7⅞	8¾	7⅞
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	200	28¼	28	28¼	..

—D—

42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1700	39¾	39½	39½	38⅞
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1500	27¾	27¼	27¾	27
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1000	37	36	36	36½
40¾	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	200	38⅝	38¼	38¼	..
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	300	40½	40⅜	40½	40½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	2500	30⅜	30⅛	30½	30
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	200	22½	22½	22½	22
13¾	6⅜	..	Dresser B	300	13½	13½	13½	..
135¼	86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	1200	127½	125⅞	125⅞	126
131	126⅞	6	du Pont de deb	300	129	129	129	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
161	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	200	156	156	156	153
29	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	3300	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
7¾	3½	..	Ettingon Schild	300	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	30
32¼	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	31½	30⅛	31	30
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	112	112	112	112
10⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	4500	10⅜	10	10¼	9¾
8⅜	5½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6
7⅞	1⅛	..	Elec Powe & Lt	800	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
28	2½	..	Elec Pow&L 6%	1400	22	21¼	22	20½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	24½	23⅞	23⅞	23
⅞	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	½	½	½	½
⅞	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf		100	½	½	½
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	39	39	39	..
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	300	36	36	36	..
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Bld	600	6½	6	6¼	6
14	7½	..	Erie RR	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
14⅞	10½	.60	Eureka Vacuum	1200	12⅝	12½	12¾	12⅜
23¾	15	1	Evans Products	2700	19½	18½	19½	18¼
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..

—F—

2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	24	24	24	23½
85	48	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	100	78	75¾	75¾	78
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
1¼	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
23	16½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
41½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	100	39	39	39	37½
18¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	800	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	91	90⅞	91	92
58⅞	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	500	51	49	49	50
6⅜	3¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	3	3	3	..
84⅝	20¼	1	Food Mach	800	500	52½	51⅞	52½
17½	9⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler		700	15⅜	15	15
90	60¾		Foster-Wheel pf		10	80½	80½	80
34	69¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv		500	33½	33¼	33½
28⅛	17¼	1	Freeport Texas		100	22¾	23¾	23¾

—G—

10¼	5½	..	Gen Am Inv		700	9¼	9¼	9¼
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans		900	39⅝	39	39⅝
20⅜	11¾	..	Gen

Business and Industry

Sales Volume of Agricultural Machinery Is Best Since 1930

Commerce and Finance

Board Finds Low Wages Not Cause Of Small Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The reason why weekly pay of wage earners in the manufacturing industries is still well below the 1929 levels is due to lack of work and not low wages, says the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's study shows that in July, 1935, average earnings of all wage earners by the hour were slightly above those of 1929 but, because of fewer and shorter working days per week, average earnings by the week were still nearly a quarter less than in 1929.

There has been improvement in these conditions over the situation of two or three years ago. Average weekly earnings declined 40 per cent from 1929 to their low point in 1932 but since then have returned to 76.3 per cent of the 1929 average. Average hourly earnings declined about 17 per cent from 1929 to their low point in 1933, and, by July, 1935, had risen to 1.5 per cent above the 1929 average.

The analysis made by the Conference Board divides manufacturing workers into three classes: male, skilled and semi-skilled; male, unskilled; and female. Average hourly earnings of the first group dropped from 66.8 cents per hour in 1929 to 55.0 cents in 1933 and returned to 65.9 cents in July, 1935, less than 1 cent below their 1929 level. Average weekly earnings of skilled and semi-skilled workers dropped from $32.59 in 1929 to $19.50 in 1932 and rose to $24.58 by July, 1935.

Average hourly earnings of male unskilled workers were 48.6 cents in 1929, 40.1 cents in 1932 and 1933, and 48.9 cents in July, 1935. Their weekly earnings dropped from $24.42 in 1929 to $14.53 in 1932 and rose to $17.66 in July, 1935. Female workers received an average of 39.9 cents per hour and $17.63 per week in 1929; 32.4 cents per hour and $11.63 per week in 1932; and 43.4 cents per hour and $14.77 per week in July, 1935.

In the changes in earnings by the hour, female workers have fared best. In July, 1935, their average hourly earnings were 8.8 per cent above their 1929 average. Unskilled male labor's hourly earnings in July were a fraction more than in 1929. Skilled and semi-skilled workers received 98.7 per cent of their 1929 hourly earnings. Female workers also fared best in the recovery of average weekly earnings with 83.8 per cent of their 1929 average in their July pay envelopes. Skilled and semi-skilled workers received 75.4 per cent of their 1929 earnings, and unskilled male workers 72.3 per cent of what they received before the depression.

Cuban-American Trade Up 60 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A 60 per cent increase in Cuban-American trade during the first year of the reciprocal trade agreement is reported to the State Department by Jefferson Caffery, Ambassador to Cuba.

The Cuban-American trade pact, the first negotiated under the Administration's trade expansion program, has been in effect since Sept. 3 last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Easing of SEC Regulations Welcomed in Financial Marts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Announcement by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the advertising this week of the Illinois Bell Telephone issue will be done under new and more liberal SEC regulations has been welcomed here.

Considerable detailed information as to the new security offerings was customarily provided in newspaper advertisements before the enactment of the Securites Act of 1933, for the administration of which the commission is responsible. That law, however, had the result of cutting down advertisements to the bare bones of identifying the security, stating the price, and naming the dealers. As a result the law, which was designed to insure the investing public more and better information caused them in this respect to receive less.

Regulations Now Easier

The customer who before 1933 could get the outlines of a new offering from an advertisement, and then, still more information briefly summarized from the usual four-page prospectus, was now unable to get any information except by going to the dealer. The latter, on account of the risk of severe penalties under the law, in most cases felt safe only in giving the customer the bulky prospectus, padded with uninteresting legal and accounting data.

In order to remedy this situation the SEC last May issued a set of regulations permitting the disclosure in advertisements of information hitherto not permitted to appear. Dealers, however, for one reason or another, did not take advantage until now of this change, and it remained for the new firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. to do so. It was at first expected that the offering of Consumers Power bonds would inaugurate the practice, but later indicated that the Illinois Bell offering would be the first.

Rulings Still Burdensome

However, investment bankers still find the information required by the Securities Act and the administrative rulings of the SEC extremely burdensome. The information supplied by reputable houses to customers before 1933 generally consisted, in addition to the advertisement, of a concise four-page prospectus or offering circular, which long experience had found to be best adjusted to investors' reading habits. Additional information was sometimes conveyed through extra sheets, folders, descriptive pamphlets, etc.

At present, however, two extremely detailed compendia of information must be made available by underwriters—the registration statement and the prospectus. The compilations of the registration statement have in the case of some large companies run as high as 2500 pages, and an investor obtaining a photostat copy from the commission would have to pay costs of several hundred dollars. The prospectuses of current offerings carry 25 to 50 legal size pages, including tables. Customers will not go through such a mass of chaff in order to winnow out the essential information but dealers incur criminal liabilities by selling on any other information, and usually obtain a signed statement from a buyer that he has bought on the basis of the prospectus. At least one investment house goes so far as to require the customer to sign a statement that he has read the prospectus.

Brake on New Offerings

When the law was passed, it was stoutly averred in Wall Street that it would prevent the revival of the new issues market. The law, however, went in effect during very dull times. Had the security market been active, the initial delays would probably have abruptly slowed down the market, for the commission was slow and cautious in setting up the forms for registration and dealers moved with even greater hesitancy, consulting their lawyers at every turn. The rapid expansion in the capital market this year is not taken in the Street, as convincing evidence that the act does not put a brake on new offerings. It is generally conceded, however, that the law has been administered about as reasonably as such a law could be, a fact which Wall Street credits to Mr. Kennedy.

Dealers who still have them cherish copies of a prospectus issued in 1928, which exemplifies some of the causes for the Securities Act. It offered one share of common and one of $3.50 preferred stock of Consolidated Automatic Merchandising Corporation at $55 a unit. It assured "definite earnings" for the five years to follow the financing, running up to $18,718,000 in 1932. Actually, the company earned nothing after 1928, and went into bankruptcy in 1934. Second on the list of directors prominently displayed at the top of the offering circular was the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

New SEC Head Says There Will Be No Changes in Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—James M. Landis, successor to Joseph P. Kennedy as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said at his first press conference that there would be no change in the policy of the SEC. "There is no need for change," he said, "Mr. Kennedy was a very successful chairman."

Mr. Kennedy's departure was marked by a general meeting of the commission's employees. Mr. Kennedy said:

"After 15 months of living with Jim Landis, I see no reason in the world why any business interest need have the slightest misgiving that he will not give them the fairest and squarest deal a man can get.

"I would deem it an honor to have him as a trustee of anything I owned. He is thoroughly cognizant of the importance of the successful administration of these acts in helping to revive the business of the country."

Mr. Landis was born in Japan and attended schools in America. He is a graduate of Princeton and took his law degree at Harvard. He taught legislative methods at Harvard and became a full professor after having served as secretary to Justice Louis Brandeis of the Supreme Court.

When asked to comment upon the election of Mr. James M. Landis to the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said:

"I am very much pleased to learn of the election of Mr. Landis as chairman. His attitude toward the administration of the Securities Exchange Act has always been constructive, and he has been most helpful to the exchange in its own difficult task of adjusting itself to the requirements of the new legislation."

Nonferrous Metal Prices Generally Higher for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Nonferrous metals have been moving upward in price uniformly. First copper advanced a half cent a pound last week to 9 cents, the quotation which prevailed for a year under the rule of the copper code. Then the price of zinc was lifted $3 a ton to a new high for the year of 4¾c a pound after sales of 15,000 tons on Monday and Tuesday, the briskest purchasing since spring. By Wednesday the price of lead was marked up $3 a ton to a new high for the year of 4.50 to 4.55c a pound, New York, and 4.35c, East St. Louis.

In all cases demand for the metals subsided somewhat after the price advances. The price of copper kept working higher in Europe during the week, closing at 4.75c a pound, a new high since 1933. Not only purchasing for munitions but peace-time uses have stimulated the demand there.

Brass makers in the Connecticut Valley are working on night shifts and are the busiest since before the depression. In fact for the first time in years they have been finding the supply of skilled labor scarce.

Whether prices of metals will advance soon again is not clear. Conservative producers evidently feel that the market must digest recent changes before they attempt still further markings-up. Copper producers in particular feel that a further rise over the next few weeks would be a mistake as it would encourage overproduction at the time that consumers are covered on needs for the rest of the year. Sales of copper for the month to date are over 80,000 tons, which compares with 74,000 tons sold in July and 126,000 tons in August.

Advertising Shows Increase In August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 — Advertising linage in newspapers during the month of August held to an even keel as compared with August of last year, according to Advertising Age.

The total volume of all advertising carried in the newspapers of 84 cities, which were measured both in August, 1935, and August, 1934, increased about 1.8 per cent this year over last year, according to the analysis. The publications measured carried 131,124,895 lines of advertising last month, compared with 128,781,007 lines last year.

Retail linage went up approximately 1.9 per cent, the August total being 73,319,644 lines, against 71,908,811 lines last year.

General linage also was up from 20,673,945 lines last year to 21,371,062 lines this year, an increase of about 3.4 per cent.

Automotive linage continued to show the downward trend which has been evident for several months, and which is accounted for, in large measure, by the sensational gains registered in this classification last year. In August the newspapers measured carried 7,806,772 lines of automotive copy, a drop of 1,770,470 lines, or about 18.6 per cent, below the 1934 figure of 9,577,242 lines.

Financial linage increased about 1.5 per cent.

Magazine advertising for September declined about 2 per cent.

Five-Year Peak Reached by Farm Equipment Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Sept. 24—Due largely to the greatly improved crop prospects during the spring and early summer, and the relatively good crops which have been harvested, progress in the farm equipment trade has achieved constantly accelerated rate, even exceeding the estimates that were set for it at the beginning of the year, according to a survey of the farm equipment trade by Dun & Bradstreet.

Machinery Worn Out

"Much machinery and equipment had long been worn out, but had not been renewed during the series of unfavorable years prior to 1934," the report says. "Another important factor has been the distribution of federal funds and especially the refinancing of farm mortgages, giving the farmers assurance of continued possession of their property. Production as well as sales and farm income have reached a five-year peak.

"Manufacturers of plows, tractors, harvesting machinery, incubators, pump systems, and various agricultural implements have experienced highly improved earnings," the report continues. "For the first time in five years, the major producers of farm equipment will be enabled to record good-sized profits. While a few firms were in the black at the end of 1934, for the majority this will be the first time since 1930 that they have been out of the red, with a good foundation laid for further gains during 1936," according to the survey.

"Capacity schedules have been maintained in nearly all divisions of farm equipment production since the first of the current year. For the first five months some of the manufacturers reported output as equal that for the entire 12 months of 1934. While production, as a whole, has averaged 30 to 60 per cent in excess of that for the eight months of 1934, some of the factories in the Northwest reached a level as high as 250 per cent over the previous year's.

"The demand for farm equipment, that started to broaden during the last six months of 1933, gathered strength rapidly during 1934, in spite of the harassments with which farmers in many parts of the country were forced to contend. Since the beginning of 1935 sales each month have been larger than in 1934, with the total for the eight months estimated at 50 to 100 per cent in excess of last year's figures. All types of equipment and implements have moved well; and at times during the summer deliveries were delayed.

Sales at Five-Year Peak

"While sales in general have reached the largest total in five years, the movement of some types of power equipment, harvesting machinery, and tractors has run ahead of that of 1929," the survey says. "The most spectacular gains were recorded for the sales of small tractors, with interest increased in those provided with high gear and equipped with air tires to meet all-duty requirements, in addition to seed-bed preparations and crop cultivation.

"The further gain in farm income this year has been one of the chief factors promoting the larger sales of farm equipment. With estimates placing gross farm income of 1935 at $9,195,500,000, this would give an increase of 13.9 per cent over the 1934 estimate of $8,075,000,000, and would be higher by 78.8 per cent than the 1932 gross income of $5,143,000,000."

Mortgages Refunded By HOLC to Sept. 12 Aggregate 914,449

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation announces that up to Sept. 12 it had refunded mortgages on 914,449 urban homes in every state in the Union.

The total dollar value of the mortgages, it said, was $2,761,999,599. A total of 1,885,332 applications were received with a "large proportion of these ineligible under the law."

It interpreted a "declining number" of applications as indicating that "the great bulk of all necessitous cases has been taken care of."

36 State Banks Quit the FDIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Incomplete figures received by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation showed 36 nonmember state banks with deposit liability of $250,000,000 had signified their intention of quitting deposit insurance. The Banking Act of 1935 gave to such institutions the privilege of withdrawing within 30 days after enactment of the measure.

The deadline expired last Saturday night. Officials said some withdrawals still might be in the mail. A complete statement showing final figures will be made tomorrow.

Officials said when mutual savings banks deposits were deducted from the withdrawals the total would be only about $100,000,000.

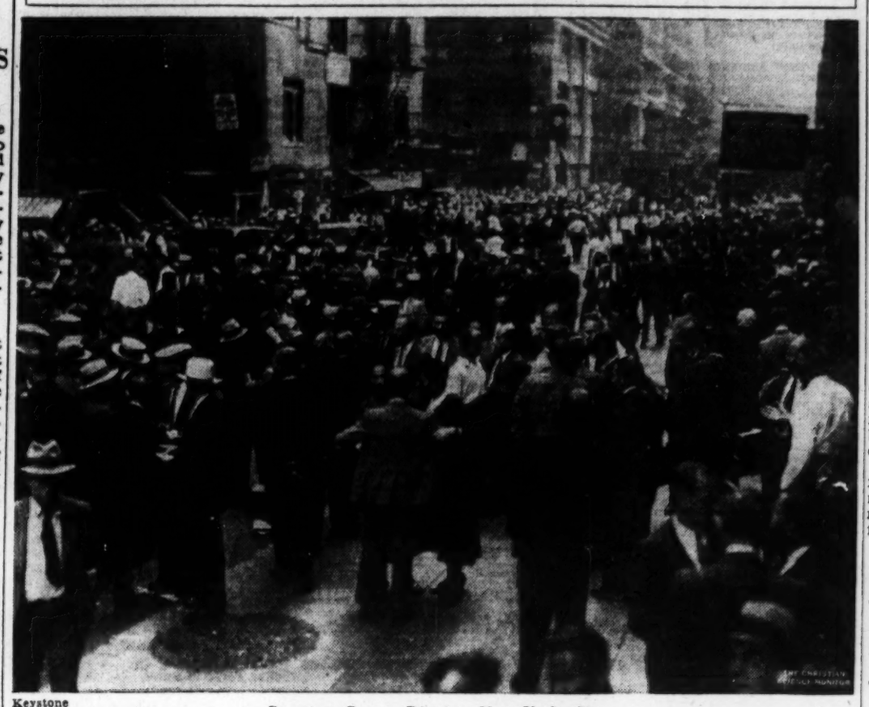
Russian Gold Shipments To U. S. Now $7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Sept. 24—More than 16,000 tons of gold ore valued at $1,000,000 have arrived from Soviet Russia to this port this month. So far this year over $7,000,000 in Russian gold has been delivered to the smelter in Tacoma. Six more cargoes are expected from Russia before Dec. 31.

The ore is owned by the Soviet Government and is being shipped by the Amtorg Corporation, a government subsidy. The Tacoma smelter offers the Russian smelting services at better rates than any other smelter.

Congestion Revealed in Manhattan's Most Crowded Area



Keystone

Garment Center District, New York City

When Clothing Workers and Office People Seek the Street to Enjoy the Open Air and to Socialize With Their Fellows

New York City's Busiest Area Is Garment Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The garment center of New York City, hive for 60,000 workers in what is probably the city's largest industry, is the busiest area on this island, according to the second of the fact-finding maps by the Mayor's Committee on City Planning, which is making a study of land utilization here. There will be seven such maps, the first of which, on congestion, was published last week and showed that the worst crowded condition was in the Harlem tenement area, in West Side upper Manhattan.

The busiest section also is on the West Side but in mid-town, bounded by Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets between Fifth and Eighth avenues. Its most teeming block is bounded by Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues, where 9452 persons crowd in daily to earn their livelihood. The block directly to the south of this has a day-time average of 9394 workers, and 14 others in the section are in the 5000 and more category.

By the term "busiest" area, the analysis implies congestion, adding that some of the city's blocks which are the site of mammoth skyscrapers, such as that containing the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, have a working populace in excess of 10,000.

But in the garment-making district, storm center of reforms against the sweatshop, there are no skyscrapers in the New York sense. Only one building reaches a height of 44 stories and one or two soar to 30 or 40 floors, but for the rest it is a uniform utilitarian bulk of solid, squat structures averaging 15 stories in height—the business address of thousands of dress companies, cloak and suit firms, knitting mills, silk merchants, fabric manufacturers, fur dealers, hat makers, button and buckle distributors and clasp and fastener firms.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Rubber Industry—Argentina's rubber-manufacturing industry, a development of recent years, is steadily expanding. The quality of Argentine rubber products has notably improved, and they now compare quite favorably with similar imported goods. At the present time, manufacturing plants are operating at an encouraging level, this being especially true of the large tire and tube firms.

* * *

Argentine Motor Imports—A marked increase in imports of motor vehicles has accompanied the recent progressive economic improvement in Argentina. During the second quarter of this year imports numbered 5451 passenger cars and 2095 trucks, compared with 2862 cars and 1845 trucks in the preceding quarter and 3608 cars and 1856 trucks in the second quarter of 1934. The outlook for the remainder of the year in the Argentine automotive market appears to be favorable.

* * *

Brazil to Study Silk Culture—Creation of a silk culture experimental station at Bahia, Brazil, designed to study and promote all phases of raw-silk production, has been authorized by a recent decree. While there has been scattered interest in the cultivation of silk in the state of Bahia for a number of years, it has been only recently that the state government has taken an active interest in the development of a local silk industry. The Government expects that 200,000 additional mulberry trees will be planted immediately.

* * *

Brazil's Cotton Industry—On Jan. 1 of this year the cotton weaving and spinning industry of Brazil comprised 338 mills with 2,532,342 spindles, 81,158 looms, and employed 125,114 operators. The state of Sao Paulo ranks first in importance as a cotton weaving and spinning center of the country, being credited in the survey with 114 mills, 776,110 spindles, 23,910 looms, and employing 42,939 operators. The cotton knitting industry of Brazil has also grown steadily during the last 10 years.

* * *

Chilean Pasteurization Plant—The first government milk pasteurization plant in Chile, constructed at a cost of about $500,000, started operations on Aug. 25. The capacity of the plant is 150,000 liters per 10-hour day, or greatly in excess of the present Santiago daily demand of about 120,000 liters. The new equipment will also convert unsold milk into butter, and skim milk into powdered milk. Pasteurization of all milk sold in Santiago became legally obligatory Sept. 1.

* * *

Road Building in Chile—Chile is planning an extensive five-year highway-construction program. This program involves only new roads and bridges, as maintenance is provided in regular budgetary funds each year. The approximate total contemplated under the present scheme is 150,000,000 pesos annually. (Chilean peso worth about 4 cents.) The plan contemplates building roads in all sections of the country.

* * *

New Chilean Cotton Factory—A cotton yarn and cloth mill is under construction in Santiago, Chile. Looms already ordered in the United States total about 300. Both cotton and equipment are expected to be obtained exclusively from American suppliers. Production is to begin early in 1936. The new factory will cost about 6,000,000 pesos. The proposed production of cotton yarn and cloth is expected to stimulate interest in the possible production of raw cotton in northern Chile.

* * *

Motor Sales in Peru—Forecasts for another prosperous year in the local cotton-producing industry augur well for increased sales of motor vehicles in Peru.

* * *

Paraguay's Arsenals to Make Plows—Production of plows in the army and navy arsenals of Paraguay will be started as soon as the necessary retooling and refitting can be completed. It is reported that plans call for the production of 500 plows a month for three months, with production being stepped up to 1000 units a month until 10,000 have been produced. When available the plows will be distributed at cost to farmers by a government institution, the Banco Agricol. In the meantime plows will be imported to meet the current demand.

* * *

Uruguay Modifies Motor Quota—Notwithstanding that Uruguayan motor vehicle importers were pessimistic as a result of the establishment of import quotas, the situation in connection with this trade has lately proved to be not so unfavorable as anticipated. The proposed reduction by 50 per cent in imports of passenger automobiles from the United States, compared with the 1934 figure, has been officially limited to only 35 per cent. Total sales of passenger cars in Uruguay during the current year are expected to reach 1000 units, a slight increase over 1934 when 987 units were sold.

* * *

United States Radios in Ecuador—The United States dominated the radio receiving set market of Ecuador during 1934 by supplying 1593 of the 1658 units imported during the year. Local customs statistics record that 2666 receiving sets were imported into the country during the period from January, 1933 to March, 1935. It is estimated locally that as of July 1, 1935, about 4000 sets were in use in the country.

New Express Opens Between the Orient And Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24—An international express to handle packages too heavy for parcel post and not of sufficient size to take advantage of mercantile marine tonnage rates has been established between the Pacific coast and Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. The service is known as the International Ocean Express System.

A preliminary study of many months showed that there was a real need of sending packages between the coast and the Orient, but that it was not being done because of the prohibitive cost and the red tape complications involved. The originators of the new service have both reduced the cost and simplified the service until it is as near "fool-proof" as it can be made.

Mail-order merchandising is already being arranged under the new system, and catalogues and directories exchanged between the two coasts. The shipment of parts for motorcars has long needed a service handling packages from 20 to 200 pounds, and this will form a good share of the business from present indications. Sample shipments and trial orders which lead to larger business can also be encouraged under the new system.

The preliminary work of establishing contacts and gaining cooperation has taken a matter of two years, but once established it is moving quickly. Shipments are already on their way from this port.

Federal Reserve Formally Approves Bank Act of 1935

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has put its formal stamp of approval on the Banking Act of 1935.

In its monthly bulletin, it said the new law "permanently removes from the operations of the Federal Reserve banks and the member banks some of the restrictions which at critical times prevented them from effectively rendering the services to the country for the permanence of which they were established."

"This act represents the most fundamental revision of the Federal Reserve Act since its adoption 22 years ago in 1913," the board commented. "It incorporates into law much of the experience acquired by the system during the more than two decades of its operation. It reflects a broader conception of the system's functions in the country's economic life than existed at the time the system was established; it defines more clearly and fixes more firmly the responsibilities of the board in Washington and of the regional Reserve banks; . . . and finally, it clarifies and simplies a number of features of the administration of the system."

The bulletin said that member bank balances and excess reserves both reached the "largest amounts ever reported in August" the former was set at "above $5,300,000,000" and the latter at "nearly $2,800,000,000."

Broader Demand For Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 24—Trading broadened very rapidly in primary cotton goods markets last week.

Very substantial price improvements took place in certain sections of the market, but these were the exception, and most prices were firm to moderately higher.

The aggregate sales of the week were said to be more than 50 per cent above the current output of the looms, and in some divisions this figure was exceeded.

Deliveries for the most part were confined to the next two months, but a number of round lot sales were made for deliveries covering the balance of the year, and in certain cases running through January, 1936.

Mills are not anxious to sell that far ahead, and in some cases demanded and received a price premium over the current market level for early delivery goods.

Substantial Premiums

Many active factors in the gray goods market declared the last week or so has been the most constructive they have seen in the market so far this year—not so much in the matter of price improvement nor in total sales, but in the character of the buying and the selling.

Trading was done in moderate-sized volume, and was not confined to any one class of consumers, but became so general that sales totals of 10,000,000 yards for a single day were not unusual.

Print cloths and sheetings moved in substantial volume, but the price advances were modest indeed, being seldom more than an eighth of a cent.

Many constructions remained unchanged in price though sales soared to impressive totals.

The 4.75-yard 68x72s sold in some quantity at 7½ cents for early delivery. This is an eighth more than was asked for forward delivery goods, but was paid with little or no objection. On the other hand the 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s sold at 8¾ cents for deliveries running through January, 1935, although earlier goods could be had at 8⅝ cents, and were traded in extensively at that level.

The standard 38½-inch, 5.35-yard 64x60s moved in volume at unchanged prices, around 6¼ cents, while the 60x48s moved at 5⅝ cents.

Narrow Prints Steady

Narrow print cloths sold in moderate volume to the bag trade and to others at fairly steady prices, though on one or two numbers there were indications of an impending advance.

Sheetings, both wide and narrow, were moving in better volume than has been seen for many weeks, and nearly every different number figured in the week's activity. Here, too, the bag trade was an active bidder, and took in goods in substantial quantity though apparently reluctant to meet the market on price and selling terms.

In the fine goods division, there was a pronounced advance in the price of lawns, and some claimed that, with the present much-curtailed production in this class of goods, there is likely to be trouble with deliveries before the present season is over.

The interest this week was not confined to the 49-inch lawns, but extended also to the 30 and 36-inch goods and also very vigorously to the 45-inch goods.

Chicago Business Continues Higher, Traders Observe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—Business in Chicago continued to advance during last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While the number of buyers in the local wholesale market was just about normal, sales by traveling salesmen were particularly good. Department stores and other outlets in agricultural areas are making sizable commitments.

Clothing is in big demand with a noticeable trend to higher priced articles and prices themselves showing tendencies to stiffen.

Chicago retail stores also reported a good week, with special sales adding to the volume.

Industrially, Chicago is forging ahead with increased personnel and production schedules reported by several important companies. One large organization that has been operating on a five-day week has recalled practically all shop hands for Saturday morning activity.

Steel output in Chicago ranged at 59 per cent of capacity compared with 22 per cent in the like week a year ago.

Public utilities are well satisfied with consumer demand.

Collections are said to be in the best condition in years.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, September 24, 1935.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $6,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on October 4, 1935, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loan:

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN, ACT OF 1935
$6,000,000 September 15, 1936-September 15, 1940,
$1,200,000 each year

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be reissued as coupon bonds.

Bidders will name one rate of interest only on the entire $6,000,000 which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the bidder whose bid provides for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from September 15, 1935, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor.

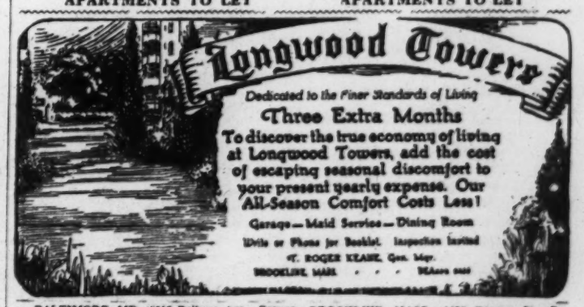
The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET


Longwood Towers
Dedicated to the Finer Standards of Living
Three Extra Months
To discover the true economy of living at Longwood Towers, add the cost of escaping seasonal discomfort to your present yearly expense. Our All-Season Comfort Costs Less!
Garage—Maid Service—Dining Room
Write or Phone for Booklet. Inspection Invited
C. ROGER KEANE, Gen. Mgr.
BROOKLINE, MASS.

BALTIMORE, MD., 6012 Bellona Ave., Corner Belvedere—Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, 3 or 4 rooms, private bath, private family, heat, gas, electric, $35.00 to $45.00.

BROOKLINE MASS., 1680 Beacon St.—Refined neighborhood, exclusive tenants, 2-5 rooms; furnished-unfurnished; $50-$85. ASP. 2853.

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens—All river view, furnished, unfurnished, 4 rooms near Christian Science church. PEL. 1111. 183rd St. and Pinehurst Ave. Bill. 5-6206.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Lady will rent room or share apartment, W. 114th; sunny, bright, attractive; convenient transportation; Christian Scientist preferred. Cathedral 8-6167, mornings.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

86TH STREET, 333 WEST, NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL FRANKLIN TOWERS
1 and 2 room apartments, beautifully furnished, at rates which you should compare before renting elsewhere; pantries; Frigidaires. SChuyler 4-5380.

N. Y. C., 142nd St., 627 W.—Attractive one-room studio apartments, river view; complete bath, kitchenette, refrigeration, telephone; near Christian Science church.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 9 rooms or more; ideal for large family, 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m. Wick 2-7277.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3831.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistents. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Exclusive location, attractive grounds, fireplaces, oil heat, 4 bedrooms, garage. Call Wellesley 2529, or Box S-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman as housekeeper-cook, companion nurse; drive car; family of 4 including 2 children. Write Box X-48, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOUSE to share in the hills of Connecticut; bedroom, study room; modern, housekeeping privileges, quiet, acreage. SUNDIAL GARDENS, High Ridge, Stamford, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOLLIS, N. Y.—An unusual opportunity to buy a beautiful suburban home. For particulars call Republic 9-8943.

JEWELERS

COME IN see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office mornings in the Little Bldg., Boston. Call eves., Com. 3429, or S-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Quiet, homelike vacation and week-end place; 20 guests, ideal for study; tennis, croquet, recreation room; rates $21-$35 daily $4-$6.50; open until Oct. 15. P. O. address, LAKESIDE, CONN. MR. & MRS. E. F. ENGLE.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3.00. Marcel Riou, 2653 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
For rent, furnished, fine old Cambridge house 10 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage, excellent location
Dudley & Borland Tel. TRO. 2112

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—Earnings $3.00 to $4.50 per sale. Splendid opportunity for experienced saleswoman with following or women with wide contacts selling exclusive line custom-tailored garments. Call, write Room 218, 136-36th, Roosevelt Ave., Flushing, N. Y. No house canvassers wanted.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive sunny rooms with board. Your comfort and happiness are our consideration. Tel. Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Apt. 8—Single or double room available for winter. KENmore 7592.

BOSTON—Warm, clean, quiet, homelike rooms; free parking 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 3. Comm. 3687.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furn. rooms (1 with priv. bath), 2 furn. studio apts., kit. priv.; all new, garages, $5-$10 wk. 91 University Rd. Lon. 8815.

N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th.—Two front rooms, neatly furnished, private home, near church; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 4-5280. WEBBER.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway, 70th St. (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$7. Endicott 2-3713.

NEW YORK CITY—Near Columbia. Two single rooms, private apt. Teachers preferred. Phone University 4-6137 Extension 24.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE in large Christian Science home, or companion. No encumbrances. Box X-47, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART-TIME housework wanted, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, mornings; neat, willing, good plain cook; (colored). Martha Forrest, 287 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. C., Apt. 32, c/o Robertson.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position. 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 918 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED widow of well-known hotel man, desires post, hotel housekeeper-hostess; accept companion-housekeeper private home; licensed driver. MAYE JAGO, Hotel Woodward, N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE colored woman wishes housework; city or country. Harrison, 238 W. 129 St., New York City (Apt. 53). Edgecombe 4-0629.

TEXTILE MENDING

LOOK OVER your winter garments; moth holes, burns and tears rewoven like new. Into Textile Mending Service, Little Bldg., Boston.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends, neighbors; wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWEB, 289 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg S-11, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN as a Corsetiere, demonstrating; much needed personalized figure control service. We train and set you up completely. Bright future, good income and advancement. Experience unnecessary. Write fully. Commission. KELLOGG CORSET COMPANY, Dept. A-14, Jackson, Michigan.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; 2 new dresses without cost, give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. R-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOMEN make good money taking orders for famous Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, Foundation Garments, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses, too; no house-to-house canvassing; experience unnecessary; start spare time; well-established firm; many Monitor readers making steady commission this way; free sample outfit sent at once. Write to JANALENE, INC., Dept. 478, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus to Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. W-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

A Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2. Bayswater 2783
Large arm chairs; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns. a week.

Beaucliev Hotel Running Water. Specially good. Specially reduced terms. Apply Secretary, Beaucliev Hotel, Bournemouth. Highest location in Bournemouth. Sealed centrally heated. Tennis Court. Lift. Garage. One minute beautiful scenery. Brochure on request.

VERY MODERATE TARIFF
264 South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Near Crystal Palace

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. near Christian Science church; golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BLACKPOOL — "Briarcliffe," private hotel, 400 North Prom.; full board from 8/6; bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold; separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

Bournemouth, Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every comfort and personal attention. All bedrooms have hot and cold running water and gas fires. Delightful grounds. Bright and cheerfully furnished. Public rooms. Three minutes' walk to Christian Science church and sea. Very convenient for the shops and amusements. Write for illustrated brochure. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Morrish. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

BOURNEMOUTH Yenton, Gervis Rd. East
This newly appointed establishment is maintaining its name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff, facing full South; 3 mins. from sea; 5 mins. Christian Science church; vegetarian catering if desired. Under personal supervision of proprietress, MRS. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2732.

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road
SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 2 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Road HARCOURT
Beautifully appointed and charming house, large garden, sunny position, sea and Christian Science church 3 minutes. Personally supervised by MRS. L. OLDROYD. Phone 441.

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road—Near gardens, tennis, golf and sea. Personal supervision MISSES M. and E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie." Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH. Staffield House, West-cliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; tennis; beach hut; near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone: Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON. Claridge, 14 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 304811.

DEVON. PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, COLIN RD.—Board Residence; 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel. 82101.

DORSET—Cottage, board residence, with attendance, in picturesque village, 1½ miles from sea. MRS. FORSEY, Shipton Gorge, Bridport.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 3239.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, bath fr. 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." *Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor.* Quiet Assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6. Phone: Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON—Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2.—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER.
Private hotel; quiet, central; from 10/6 per day with full board; room, bath and breakfast from 7/6; hot and cold water. MISS GODDARD, 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. Bus 24 passes hotel. Phone: Victoria 3306.

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON
NEW MANSION HOTELS
38, 39 and 40, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park
First Class Hotel overlooking the beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts of London. Central heating. Gas fires. Hot and Cold water in every bed-room. Only English poultry and meat served. Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from £2.12.6 weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed-room, breakfast, Bath, Boots, attendance 6/6. *Tariff booklet on application to Hotel.*
LONDON BEAUMONT, 15 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food; running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0879
Pleasantly situated, convenient shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6 per day. 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Western House Guest House, 1 West Ave. Gosforth, Newcastle. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garages; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Telephone 526811.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Resent Private Hotel, superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 9068. Desmond.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Whitley Bay—"Hollow" Guest House, South Parade, adjoining promenade; modern, comfortable; winter terms. Mrs. Oswald Allison. Telephone 1110.

LONDON, S. W. 1. Bus 24 passes hotel. Phone: Victoria 3306.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL
Quiet and refined comfort; dainty cooking; riverside garden; moderate terms. Tel.: 3475.

SELSEY, SUSSEX. TUDOR HOUSE—Comfortable guest house; minute from sea; near all sports; good cooking and service. MRS. ASHDOWNE. Phone Selsey 182.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. Rest, comfort, peace. Welcome to a beautiful English home. 30 bed, 46 acres. Tennis, riding. Terms 3 to 4½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel. Prom. A. A. Fully Equip. Elec. Lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

SOUTHPORT—Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade Central; hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires 3 to 3½ gns. Tel. 2737.

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ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom, billiards. Garage. 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

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Situated in Quiet Private Road
Central. Summer from 3 Guineas

TORQUAY
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; terms from 3 gns. Under personal supervision of MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

ENGLAND *(Continued)*

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL.
Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY—A home for quiet study in beautiful surroundings; 3 and 3½ gns. Box M-2476, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TORQUAY
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BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2189.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911. Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

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MILANO—Pensione Agostini, Galleria Corso 1; central, beautiful rooms, panoramic; pension terms from 25 to 30 lire.

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EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL (private); Inverleith Terrace, overlooking Botanic Gardens; one min. church and cars; hot and cold water, quiet, convenient, moderate. Tel. 248411.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord — Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE
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Family hotel; excellent situation; 3 min. largest park of Prague; every modern convenience; central heating; hot and cold running water; first class cuisine; moderate rates.

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BERN—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld, first class family pension; inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church.

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7 minutes from centre of city.
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

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ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST, comfortable home for children with Kindergarten; 3 mins. from sea; experienced care. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 58 Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

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LINS.—2 reception, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; aspects S. E. and N. W.; price freehold £750. Apply MISS K. LUNN, Pinehurst, Iddesleigh Road, Woodhall Spa.

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WALES, Snowdonia—Simple four-roomed cottage; £25 a year; suitable for week-ends; electric light. MISS BAKER, 11, St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SHEFFIELD—Paying guests received, temporary or permanent; ideally situated for rest and study. For terms apply Mrs. H. L. North, Midhill Eastbank Rd., Sheffield 10. Te. 21994.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Comfortable rooms suitable for two business ladies or couple; main door flat. 30 Lutton Place.

GLASGOW—Superior accommodation; full attendance; 3 minutes Christian Science church; A. K. Middleton, 39 Kersland St., Hillhead.

England

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STOCKPORT

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In Fine Furs and Fur Coats
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Moderate Charges

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Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
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NEW SPECIAL
MODEL COATS and GOWNS
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ACCRINGTON *(Continued)*

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H. M. V. Refrigerator
Saves its cost in elimination of all food wastage and your ability to buy in large quantities, and store safely.
A necessity all the year round, and a delightful luxury during the warm weather. Hundreds of dainties can be prepared by Cold Cookery.
MODELS from 25 GUINEAS
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Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
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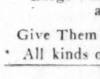

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Useful Wedding Presents
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Large Variety of Dainty Cakes and Pastries
Give Them and Our Café a Trial
All kinds of parties catered for.

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Late Southampton Row, London, and Pye's, Blackpool
Superma Wireless, Machineless
Permanent Waving
Tinting, Setting, Trimming, etc.
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Choose Now! Norvic and Mascot Shoes are well able to face a long season, and keep their shape.
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Try our finest Danish butter, fresh weekly
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BURNLEY *(Continued)*

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Hosiery and Silk Wear
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106 Accrington Road
BURNLEY

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Extra Size Department
Gowns, Suits, etc., from hips 44 5½ gns. to 10½ gns.
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THE RING SPECIALISTS
for Better Value in Diamond Rings
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Coal and Coke Merchants
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TEL. WAVERTREE 308

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Eversoft Upholstery
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Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing
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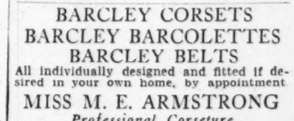

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HAS VACANCIES FOR A FEW PUPILS.
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Worth Knowing

IS SPACE CROWDED?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

96

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Are all of the following words misspelled: inviegle, siezure, Diety, seive, seige? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Does the Bible make any direct mention of a stork? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Are any American towns below sea level? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Would you be safe in saying that the volume of ocean water exceeds 200,000,000 cubic miles? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Was the flag of the Red Cross suggested by the flag of Switzerland? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is the actual throne of England in Windsor Castle? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Should canned meats be thoroughly cooled before opening, in warm weather? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Does washing harm Oriental rugs? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is the "Decameron" a collection of 10 stories? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. If you were to fly due north from the westernmost edge of South America, would you pass to the west of Chicago? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

'Lots Worse Things'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SHE was young, she was pretty, she was Western. Not that it matters about the last-named item, since East is West and West is East when it comes to the Girly Girl, pretty, wise, or otherwise. She was not exactly intellectual, but she had her intellectual standards. These standards were typified mostly by an autograph album, in which she collected "sentiments."

One summer when she was East she met the then Dean of American Letters, William Dean Howells. Impressed with the conversational powers of the gentleman, she requested his autograph, and a "sentiment."

Smilingly, Howells complied with the request, and wrote "a very witty verse for a very pretty girl."

She read the sentiment with arch delight. "Oh, Mr. Howells!" she exclaimed, girly-girliously. "Oh, how lovely! Is it original?"

Mr. Howells smiled benignly, and said, "Oh, yes, it was original; certainly."

"You don't say!" cried The Sweet Thing. "Well, I should think you would write something for the newspapers or magazines. I've seen lots worse things than this in print!"

What They Say

Desperate Outlook

"In the third year of Soviet rule Americans will no longer chew gum."
—*Leon Trotsky.*

Try Again

"You cannot repeal a surrender."
—*Charles Evans Hughes.*

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Rain for the Red Umbrella

PIERRE was not the only one in Carentan who looked for rain. Day after day, visitors called at the Romain farm to see the wonderful red umbrella Pierre had brought his mother from Paris. Little Georges Girard begged Pierre to bring the umbrella to his house so Grandmother Girard could see it.

"The very first day it rains," Pierre promised Georges, "I'll carry the umbrella to show your grandmother."

At last it rained—a good steady rain. Pierre's mother really did not want to get her umbrella wet, but after much urging she started to the barn. Pierre's sisters, Cecile and Marie, clung to her skirts, but there was ample shelter for the three under the big red "tent."

When each of the children had gone back and forth once to the barn carrying the umbrella, Madame Romain was convinced that the color would not run from the cloth, nor would it be spoiled by the rain.

"Very well, then, Pierre, you can go to the village to show it to Grandmother Girard," she said. "Be careful if the wind blows; it is such a big umbrella for a little boy to carry."

Pierre, Cecile and Marie joyously set off down the muddy road. They wore stout boots, so did not mind the mud. They made Pierre tell them over and over about the big men in long colored coats who used those big umbrellas in Paris. By the time they reached Georges's house, the children were laughing merrily.

Grandmother Girard got to the door as quickly as she could after catching a glimpse of the red umbrella under the trees.

"Bon jour, Grandmère!" the children shouted. Georges had brought her chair to the open doorway and the little lady sat down, fairly gasping with delight at the much-talked-about umbrella.

"Oh, Grandmère, let Cecile take your apron and we will show you how the men in the Rue de la Paix helped the ladies in the rain!"

Georges helped untie the apron-strings and then Marie tied it around her sister, who was no longer a little country girl, but a very grand lady of Paris.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Wonderful Red Umbrella

"The hayrick must be your motor-car, Cecile," Pierre told her. "The house will be the shop. When I see your car drive up, I shall go out to fetch you under my red umbrella."

Of course, Cecile and Marie were out in the rain then, but they were quite used to it. In fact, they had never before had an umbrella. Whenever it rained too hard, they stayed in the house. Cecile gathered up the gingham apron as though it were her satin gown, and jumped from the hayrick just as Pierre-the-doorman started from the house. Cecile's face was all smiles, but Pierre mimicked the Parisian porter perfectly. He took his "work" very seriously. Grandmère Girard and all Georges's family had come to watch the little play.

"Do it again, please, Pierre! Please, Cecile!"

And with each repetition their audience grew larger, for passing farmers spread the exciting news. What fun it was!

When the noonday Angelus sounded, the children remembered that they must go home.

"Oh, please come to show my Grandmother the next rainy day," begged their other friends as Pierre, Cecile, and Marie called "Au revoir" from under the big red umbrella.

Denizens of the Deep

A FRIENDLY SEAL

JAPANESE WALKING FISH

Photos Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jehu the Prophet

THIS Jehu, whose father's name was Hanani, should not be confused with the famous King Jehu, the son of Nimshi, nor with several lesser Biblical characters bearing the same name. Jehu the prophet foretold the downfall of Baasha, King of Northern Israel, and the destruction of his dynasty, because of "all the evil that he did in the sight of the LORD" (I Kings 16:1-4, 7—Revised Version).

Moreover it fell to this same prophet to reprove Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, for the alliance which he had made with Ahab, the iniquitous ruler of Israel (II Chron. 19:2, cf. 18:1); though Jehu admitted that Jehoshaphat had done not a little in the way of stamping out idolatry in the land, and had "prepared his heart to seek God" (19:3).

Like so many of the prophets, Jehu appears to have acted also as a historian; for the writer of II Chronicles refers to "the history of Jehu the son of Hanani, which is inserted in the book of the kings of Israel (20:34—Revised Version), as one of the source books for the study of Jehoshaphat's reign.

Brevities

Humorist: An American has bought a bed believed to have been slept in by Queen Elizabeth. There is a feeling of optimism among the manufacturers of beds said to have been slept in by Queen Elizabeth.

Thomaston Times—Some grumble because they don't get what's coming to 'em; others, because they do

Punch: It is asserted that a daily swim reduces weight. We draw attention to whales.

Quotation for Today

THE one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate small ones.—F. W. ROBERTSON.

In Lighter Vein

Trained

"My! Those Indians have a blood-curdling yell," said the tourist at Yellowstone Park.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the guide. "Every one of them is a college graduate."

Futile Effort

"Is that boy any good in the office, Jenkins?"

"I've not formed a very favorable opinion of him, sir. He spent a good deal of the morning trying to get 'Established 1901' on the telephone."
—*Tit-Bits.*

Accepted

Young Man: "Yes, sir, I have a plan where you can save money."

Father: "All right, young man; take her and be good to her."

Hm-m!

The man from Ohio was gazing down into the depths of the Grand Canyon. "Do you know," remarked the guide, "it took millions of years to carve out this great abyss?"

The man from Ohio was visibly impressed. "You don't tell me!" he exclaimed. "Why, I didn't know this was a Government job."

Academic Distinction

In an Indiana college town a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said thinking the price a little high.

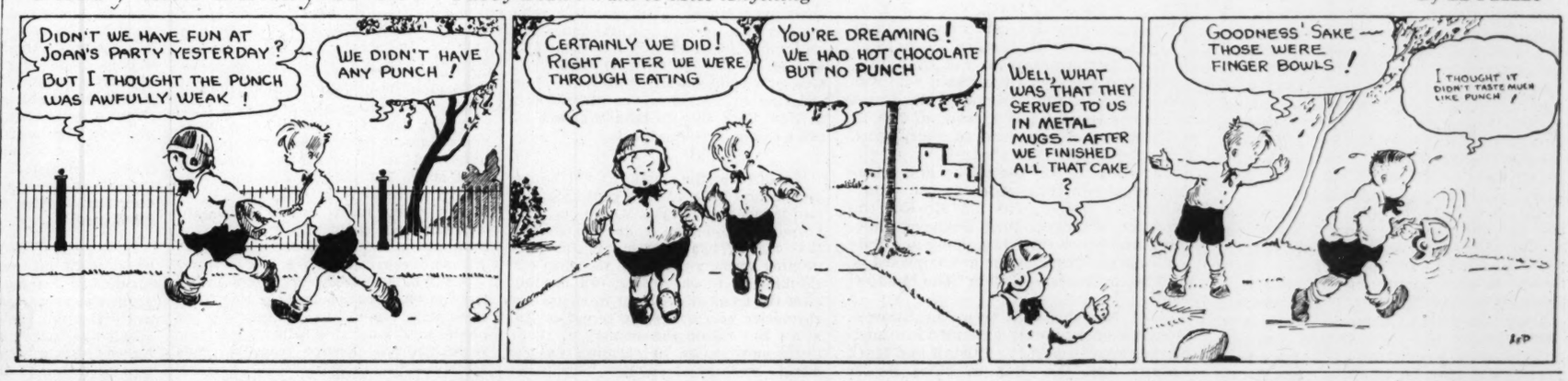
"That being the case, the price is five dollars down."—*Spunk.*

—Humorist

"No, John never goes to the club if there is anything he specially wants to hear on the wireless."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Didn't Want to Miss Anything*

By LE PELLEY


DIDN'T WE HAVE FUN AT JOAN'S PARTY YESTERDAY?
BUT I THOUGHT THE PUNCH WAS AWFULLY WEAK!
WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY PUNCH!
CERTAINLY WE DID! RIGHT AFTER WE WERE THROUGH EATING
YOU'RE DREAMING! WE HAD HOT CHOCOLATE BUT NO PUNCH
WELL, WHAT WAS THAT THEY SERVED TO US IN METAL MUGS — AFTER WE FINISHED ALL THAT CAKE?
GOODNESS' SAKE — THOSE WERE FINGER BOWLS!
I THOUGHT IT DIDN'T TASTE MUCH LIKE PUNCH!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The High Cost of Bones*

By CARMACK

This morning I heard the Boss's Dad say something about a meat strike and I perked up my ears in a hurry—
"If there's no meat there'll be no bones", I said to myself—
That seemed pretty serious, so as soon as I had had my breakfast I proceeded to do a little investigating—
MEAT
"Ah, here's our butcher shop and there's plenty of meat in it as usual", I said to myself, and did I feel relieved!
But I was surprised at the extra amount of tail wiggling I had to do to persuade my butcher friend to give me a bone—
Wonder what's happened—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruits of Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marshfield, Mass.

MRS. L——, who has a farm in this vicinity, and whose land borders a well-trafficked road on one side, had to solve the problem of marketing her apples this season. Her house stands some distance from the road, and her home duties made it impractical for her to tend a little roadside stand. There was no other member of the family whose time was available for this purpose.

However, Mrs. L—— soon found a solution. She placed her apples in baskets, arranging them on the stand in attractive array. In each basket she placed a small sign reading: "These apples are 25c per basket. Kindly serve yourself and put the money in the pickle jar. It will be appreciated if you put the apples in a bag and leave the baskets."

A stack of paper bags was weighted down with a stone, and the little pickle jar stood in brave readiness. Mrs. L——'s family tried to dissuade her from this plan, remarking that some persons might take advantage of the situation. But she stanchly refused to abandon her plan.

And each evening found all the apples gone, but with the correct change in the pickle jar, and the baskets left for future service.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Mending China

A FEW years ago I met an elderly woman who lived in an isolated region, but who earned a good many dollars by mending broken china.

By using a well-known mending glue, she made such excellent repairs that, when finished, even the original outline of the break could not be detected. She assured me that this could always be done if the broken china was brought to her unwashed. She would then clean it with alcohol. But if the break had ever been touched with water, the water would cause it to leave a faint outline.

After gluing the broken pieces together, she would fire her pieces in a china kiln. She made a minimum charge of 25 cents for what she termed an "easy break"; but when there were many pieces to be put together, her charges were in proportion.

A. M. S.

For the Scrapbook

O thou whose face hath felt the Winter's wind,
Whose eye has seen the snow-clouds hung in mist
And the black elm tops 'mong the freezing stars!
To thee the Spring will be a harvest time.
—*Keats.*

A lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright:
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.
—*Tennyson.*

Let go quarrel and contention, nor embroil thyself in trouble and differences by being over-solicitous in thy own defence.—*Thomas à Kempis.*

'Tis with our judgments as with our watches—none
Goes just alike, yet each believes his own.
—*Pope.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) ••

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• Editorials •

Why?

A NEW fashion in journalism is upon us. Newspaper accounts of automobile accidents are wrapped in a red robe of realistic reporting. The redder the better, is apparently the latest injunction posted in the news rooms even of some of America's staider journals.

A recent magazine article captioned ". . . And Sudden Death," arresting in its frankness, and reprinted in many newspapers, seems to have shocked many editors into a mob frenzy of full and gory details. The purpose, laudable if not mistaken, is to frighten motorists into sanity. But, curiously enough, the most vital fact —the cause of the crash—is so obscured that it almost escapes notice.

An illuminating instance of this occurred a day or two ago. In the small hours of Sunday an automobile crashed into a guard rail protecting the West Side elevated highway in New York City, throwing three occupants into the street below. Front-page stories in a number of New York's newspapers screamed the horrific details to their readers. Nothing was left out and gruesome pnotographs filled out anything the reporters' vocabulary missed.

One detail, however, was almost left out. Tucked away in a few words far down the columns was a sentence or two explaining the cause of the tragedy. It usually ran something like this: "The police state that their investigations prove that all the occupants had been drinking. There had been two other occupants of the motorcar who left, however, after a number of bars had been visited."

This newspaper doesn't think very much of the new style in realistic reporting. Its effect on sober drivers is doubtful; its effect on drunken drivers is nil. Police officials, physicians and coroners everywhere agree that in a majority of cases automobile casualties are due to drink. Instead of so much space being devoted to the Who, What, Where, When, of these saddening tragedies it suggests that more prominence be given to the Why. And if there must be realism would not the headline:

HIGHWAY CRASH
HURLS 2 TO DEATH

be truer if "Highway Crash" were changed to "Liquor"?

Equity Inalienable From Law

THE way to peace is through justice which must be as applicable to ourselves as to anybody else. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, England, radiocasting on this generally accepted view, has done useful service by indicating that it applies in particular to the use that is made of mandated territory under the League of Nations. Referring to need for space and raw materials that has been behind Italy's claims upon Ethiopia, Dr. Temple sensibly pointed out that justice must apply equally all round.

> Before there was any thought of a League of Nations, we had ourselves occupied a great part of the earth and of the supply of raw materials. By the very treaty which set up the League we entered upon control of a great deal more—the mandated territory. If we now say to those who have need of expansion, "In the name of love and brotherhood—hands off!" we shall be convicted of gross hypocrisy. If we really believe in the community of nations, we must be ready, and obviously ready, to start the work of arranging for the nations which lack outlet, the means of satisfying their need. It will be by far the greatest and most difficult problem ever attempted by human statesmanship. The need for sacrifice of all acquisitiveness, the rights of inhabitants in the lands affected, and a host of other factors will render that problem insoluble except to those who approach it in real good will. Yet we must be ready to try. The League must stand for equity as well as law.

Dr. Temple has here developed an idea already adumbrated by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Speaking in the United Kingdom House of Commons on August 1, Sir Samuel referred to the fact that Europe is divided into states that are "haves" and those that are "have nots." Sir Samuel added—"The way to settle these problems, however difficult they may be as they undoubtedly are, is not by recourse to force in any part of the world, but by conciliation, settlement and agreement."

Circles close to Downing Street discount the possibility of any general redistribution of colonial mandates in favor of Italy.

Such reallotment of territory could serve no permanently useful ends if it were to be made apparently to appease a nation that threatened to make war. Nevertheless the logic of Dr. Temple's suggestion is so convincing that the task, hard as it may be, of converting it into reality, cannot be looked upon as impossible. Where duty points, human capacity can find a way.

Modified by Spades

IF HISTORY has made the world what it is, archaeology may help to make it something different. However that may be, archaeology is playing a rapidly increasing role in the discovery of historic facts, as recent excavations at Avebury, Colchester, and Maiden Castle in England, as well as in other parts of the world, have made clear. Such excavations have modified the popular conception of what existence was like in Britain in the distant past; and, by molding men's thinking, may considerably modify existence both in Britain and elsewhere in the not-too-distant future.

Archaeology's capacity as a molder of the future no less than as a recorder of the past grows with its gradual establishment on a basis of natural science. The modern study of archaeology dates from the inception of the work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund in 1883, and already the era of haphazard digging is nearly over. Fortuitous discoveries are still made; not long ago a couple of cows—evidently serious-minded animals—turned over a heap of early gold coins near Dorchester. But in the main the best results are now being achieved when the diggers know by preliminary study the kind of thing they are looking for before they drive in the spade for the first time.

From Kennedy to Landis

IN Joseph P. Kennedy the President has lost an administrator without a superior in Washington. The loss is serious enough in itself. But it is deplorable at a time when the country has been given a breathing spell from the bill-passing stage of the New Deal. For a breathing spell signifies that the New Deal philosophers are settling down to the execution of the laws they have placed on the statute book.

Mr. Kennedy went to Washington to administer the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act. His appointment was made amid the plaudits of Wall Street and the wonderment of reformists. He was a Wall Street man. He had no record behind him of any reforming zeal for the cleaning up of Wall Street. It was surprising to most people, therefore, that when Congress had fashioned the broom, the President should have given it to Mr. Kennedy.

As chairman of the administrative body, however, Mr. Kennedy has worked overtime in trying to make the acts workable. The measures were the kind of reform measures which, without wise administration, would have blocked recovery. In this connection the Securities Act is of main importance. On the business of security selling the revival of the capital goods industries depend. This is one way in which the renovization of the country's factories is carried out. The factories issue bonds in return for loans from investors, and the money is spent on new construction. Mr. Kennedy's task was to encourage this flow of investment money into industry without sacrificing the new safeguards to investors.

Mr. Kennedy's successor, James M. Landis, is altogether of a different stamp. He is a brain truster, perhaps the most brilliant of them all. He went to Washington from a Harvard classroom, not Wall Street. Whether he will show the same talent for administration as Mr. Kennedy, time only can tell. But the omens are auspicious. Mr. Landis is held by all his associates to be that *rara avis* in Washington, a philosopher-administrator. The opinion seems to be shared by the Wall Streeters who have come in contact with him. This will give Mr. Landis a good start. He needs it. Ahead of him is a job in the administration of the public utilities law every whit as important as the one Mr. Kennedy has done.

Mr. Kennedy's resignation raises anew the increasing problem of the high rate of turnover of New Deal officials. Mr. Roosevelt apparently cannot obtain first-class administrators to leave their private jobs for good. They always seem to go to Washington on loan or for short periods. Even the good laws in the New Deal may prove positively harmful unless wisdom in conception is translated into administration. The machinist is more important than the machine.

DeWolf Hopper

FOR more than fifty years DeWolf Hopper provided cause for laughter in the American theater. He was one of those performers who will ever be a paradox to the layman, a clown who was also a scholar. His was one of the finest voices the theater has known, so rich in its timbre that one enjoyed every word he spoke because of the quality of his enunciation. It was his clarity and crispness of speech that added to the robust humor he brought to his Ko-Ko, the Sergeant of Police, Dick Deadeye, Bunthorn and other roles in Gilbert and Sullivan operas in which he gave upward of 8000 performances—1859 in "The Mikado" alone.

Clown was his own term for himself, though his acting work extended into such Shakespearean parts as Falstaff and Mark Antony and Old Bill in "The Better 'Ole." He was happiest in a role that gave play to his gift for depicting comic despair, and so he made his own that laughably mournful recitation, "Casey at the Bat," in which a monumentally prideful ball-player strikes out when a hit would have meant victory for his side. Mr. Hopper spoke this piece some 10,000 times, he believed, before he lost count years ago.

He made fun of his great height by working whenever he could with a diminutive leading lady. Toby Claude in "Wang" used to frisk about him so nimbly that he would often pretend to give over trying to find her. His work in films was less successful than on the stage, possibly because those were silent days in motion pictures. Certainly his voice was a large asset in the radio work that occupied him in recent years. DeWolf Hopper left a legacy of "innocent merriment" with theatergoers that will linger in memory for many years to come.

East to West

Book News of the Day

"IT IS one of the many admirable American traits always to be ready and even eager to listen to what the other side has to say."

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Hirosi Saito, pays this amiable compliment to his audience in his collected addresses and writings. JAPAN'S POLICIES AND PURPOSES (Boston: Marshall Jones) is an authoritative, readable statement of "the other side."

Ambassador Saito has a facile command of the English language and he puts his case in a manner well designed to be understood by his American readers. His style is informal and direct, and he avoids none of the issues which diplomats might consider delicate.

It is true that the Ambassador has been criticized by some American newspapers as too pointedly trying to direct his public speeches and writings to bend American opinion toward support of the Japanese viewpoint in Far Eastern affairs. This criticism is not justified. The Ambassador has but responded to invitations to address important American audiences, and his articles as well as his addresses are a reserved and reasoned exposition of his country's policies and purposes. Too much American opinion concerning Japan—as well as too much Japanese opinion concerning America—is conditioned and clothed by prejudice and half-knowledge, and Mr. Saito's book deserves a wide reading.

In the reading, it should be appreciated, as Mr. Saito has frankly put it in the quoted sentence from his preface, that the Ambassador is speaking as an advocate of his nation's aims and ambitions. When he says that Manchoukuo was founded on the spontaneous uprising of 30,000,000 Chinese against China, when he avers that the present regime in Manchuria is an independent government except for its defense by Japanese troops, and when he holds that the Open Door in China is not being put in jeopardy by Japan, readers will weigh these claims in light of much contrary evidence available from writers themselves not unfriendly to Japan.

The Ambassador's book deserves to be read with an open mind and a discerning thought. While this reviewer believes that Japan's effort to mitigate its very acute problems of population and production by a policy of force in Asia is a disservice to Japan, as well as to China and the rest of the world, he recognizes that the issue therein raised is not one of nation against nation or race against race, but an issue of right against wrong, wherever and by whomever expressed.

Fundamental in any peacemaking is an improved attitude among the peoples. Here is the individual's opportunity: To establish peace in his own attitude toward other nations, to check with intelligent good will the clamor of jingoes, and to encourage governments to develop an active friendship essential to the removal of present irritations. J. R. D.

Why! - - - The I-D-E-A!

Longhorn Joins the Immortals

VAQUEROS, who had long frequented the Frisbee Water Hole, called him El Capitán; others referred to him contemptuously as Old Longhorn, the last of a vanquished horde.

With misgivings he had watched his vanishing race, determined never to allow himself to be driven to an unknown bourn. Naturally suspicious, he was certain no good came from those distant jaunts, his own excursions too often having led to vast stretches of bad lands and parched desert grasses. These ranges, the rich grazing lands, the scent of sage, the honey mesquite and the old water hole were good enough for him.

El Capitán was proud of his ancestry which dated back to the wild, free days of Spanish missions and presidios, to peaceful Andalusian valleys and to a thousand years under Moorish suzerainty in northern Africa. He could outdistance the fleetest mustang and cleverly elude the vaquero's lasso. He knew the safest hiding places in coulee and arroyo; behind boulder and chaparral. His keen ears and sharper eyes warned him of danger from afar in those days of daring action, all part of an enthralling game.

Now he wandered the range alone. He missed the companionship of his fellows, the wild dashes for freedom, the challenges to combat, the matching of wits. As he roamed at will, undisturbed by cowboys' shouts and the riata's whirl, when no one paid the least attention to him, he began to think it might have been better to have gone with his own kind than to remain a hermit.

* * *

One day an amazing sight greeted him. Down to the old water hole came the most beautiful creatures he had ever laid eyes upon. He was so astonished all he could do was stand far off and stare and stare. Until these thoroughbreds, so patently of royal lineage, appeared, he had considered himself quite a handsome fellow. Now he felt scrawny and underdeveloped. These hornless aristocrats, elegant and varied in dress of downy white and reddish brown, wistful and dreamy eyed, hinted pleasantly of green, shady meadows and shining rivers. He wondered if anyone of such highborn estates would deign to notice a yokel of the plains, willing to surrender his kingdom to become one of them.

Finally he threw caution to the winds and boldly joined the herd. Then came another surprise. These well-bred gentry were not snobbish members of society after all. It was more welcome than rain on parched grazing lands to be one of the milling crowd again. He was so glad he wished he could shout like a cowboy. When the round-up came, El Capitán went right along, resisting every impulse to dash away; nor did he bat an eye when they swarmed through the gate of the big corral.

Motion-picture men arrived, poked the lens of the camera through a small opening in the fence and waited for action. The thoroughbreds did not even notice it; but to El Capitán this cyclopean contrivance was a menace. With a savage swish of his tail and a rallying cry that would have done credit to a Berber pirate, he charged straight as a bullet toward that one-eyed monster.

Fascinated, the cameramen cranked away, eager to obtain the last foot of this glorious charge, hoping fervently that they might rescue their priceless film at the final crash.

With lowered head, eyes darting pitchforks, his horns like sabres of pointed steel, on he came, a lone defender of the royal herd. Almost on top the camera, as if checked by the unflinching stare of that monstrous eye and the old impulse to break away, this Patrick Henry of the plains, placing liberty above all else, threw back his head, reared his quivering body, and impelled by his irresistible urge, cleared the topmost rail above the heads of the astounded cameramen with the ease of a gazelle and vanished in the direction of the old water hole—and freedom.

* * *

In the silent battle El Capitán must have fought out there on the plains that night, the longing for companionship again conquered his innate caution; for in the morning the cattlemen discovered that he had made another notable leap. He was back in the corral. It was evident that not again of his own volition would he be separated from his precious darlings; but whatever their destination, there would he go also.

Yet this was not to be.

It was decreed that he was to continue his career in a city park, a symbol of the State's stirring and colorful pioneer days. In this new environment he soon settled down in contentment, for these humans whom he had always considered his arch enemies served him as if he were a king; yet at times there was a far-away dreaminess in his eyes that took him back to the old water hole and the thrilling days when he outraced the mustang and hobnobbed with royalty.

A further honor was in store for El Capitán. He was to have a monument. His likeness was to be mounted on a pedestal—immortalized in bronze—for his picturesque and daring part in the development of a commonwealth.

What more could a Longhorn ask!

M. J.

North . . South . . East . . West

New York the Next Stop

By Frank L. Perrin

NOW, it is announced, New York City, the perennial host to the people of every country, as well as those of its own vast hinterland, hopes to greet a host of new visitors in 1939-'40. A site both commodious and easily accessible has already been selected and preparations are being made to open, in 1939, what promises to be the greatest of all great world's fairs.

The occasion, should one's familiarity with national history be momentarily cloudy, is the anniversary—the one hundred fiftieth—of the inauguration of a government which in the years intervening has withstood assault and defied the criticism of its enemies both at home and abroad. It was on April 30, 1789, that George Washington lifted his hand while standing on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City to take the oath of office as the first President.

* * *

Measured by the standards which men and nations have set up, a century and a half is but a brief span. We, in our generation, are too often inclined to imagine that history has been made, and that nothing we may do or fail to do, in our thinking or in our voting, can possibly alter the trend of events or influence the chronicler who writes the record of the years. But within the memory of thousands now active in carrying on the world's work great changes have taken place. The march is ceaseless and the shifting of scenes is endless.

Since that day the anniversary of which is to be so appropriately observed, the people whose political destinies George Washington pledged himself to direct, have builded a new empire greater and broader and potentially more powerful than the first President could possibly have visioned. As industry has been diversified, as millions of alien cousins have come to seek their fortunes in a new land, as an underprivileged slave population stood inquiringly at the door hopefully seeking education and assimilation, as soldiers of fortune and captains of industry ventured to capture a share of the world's commerce, the problems of the founders were multiplied a thousand times.

Today some of those problems, posed carelessly and more or less automatically, persist and demand solution. We ask ourselves whether the wisdom of our illustrious forebears has survived, along with that priceless heritage which has been bequeathed to the generations since 1789. How many of those who accept the invitation to this forthcoming anniversary celebration will give serious thought to the event to be commemorated or the responsibility which is ours to preserve and guard the tenets of our national faith?

* * *

Men and women who were boys and girls in 1876 when Philadelphia rang the Liberty Bell to call the world to the "Centennial," will go somewhat more sedately and perhaps somewhat less exultantly to answer Father Knickerbocker's summons. They have observed, since 1876, the sporadic but none the less vicious attacks upon strongholds they had been taught to believe are impregnable. Against these attacks the foundations and much of the superstructure have stood. But they have learned that eternal vigilance is, in fact, the price of liberty. They have learned to regard critically and doubtfully many of the formulas which political doctors of newer schools have recommended.

It will be interesting to observe, in the months which pass before the New York celebration begins, just how seriously the people most concerned will regard their responsibilities. Events seem to have combined to increase that alertness which has been lacking. We look beyond our own doors, perchance, but we are coming more and more to look within as we realize the need of keeping our own house in order. And as we do this we may learn to forget and forgo our own sectional grievances and selfish ambitions. We may discover that what benefits or blesses the people of one region or one political faith should and will benefit and bless all.

Perhaps that is a lesson which will be found a little difficult to learn. But I believe this precept was a fundamental of the document which is the pledge and safeguard of our liberties. We will not have much to celebrate in 1939 or thereafter if we fail to preserve and cherish that which has come to us. In 1876 we felt secure in the realization that we had protected our priceless heritage for a century. Have we made that security more secure in the years that have followed?

The Wide Horizon

Moscow and Revolution

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THE issue concerning the Communist International between the Soviet Government and all other countries with which it has diplomatic relations has been permanently settled so far as Moscow is concerned by the written reply to the protest of the United States Government. This reply stated flatly: "The Soviet Government cannot assume and has never assumed any obligation as regards the Communist International."

Thus the Communist rulers of Soviet Russia reserve for themselves permanently the right to permit the Communist International to function on Russian soil and to give it the necessary financial and moral support to carry on its work throughout the world. With the issue thus clearly presented, there can be no possible ground for misunderstanding in future. All "bourgeois" governments which have relations with Soviet Russia must anticipate that they are dealing with a ruling group which frankly intends to support an international organization designed to overthrow them.

If this point had been made entirely clear at the time of American recognition of Soviet Russia, a question arises whether recognition would have resulted. The interchange of letters between President Roosevelt and the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, seemed at that time and still seems to many impartial observers an assurance that Russia's ruling Communists were prepared to alter their attitude toward the Communist International, at least so far as the American section of this organization was concerned.

* * *

But subsequent events have proved that the Soviet Government never had any such intention, and the written reply to the American protest against the Comintern's activities at Moscow has cleared up this point beyond any further question. The Soviet Government has not attempted to explain just what Mr. Litvinoff meant by the fourth paragraph of his letter, which seems to most impartial observers to describe almost precisely the recent Comintern Congress. If this paragraph did not refer to the Comintern, it obviously had no meaning at all, and it is now apparent that the Soviet Government did not take it seriously.

It is easy to understand why the Soviet Government refuses to "assume any obligation" to dissociate itself from the Communist International. It is not so easy to comprehend why the Soviet Government gave an explicit pledge to the American Government "not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of . . . the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States." Certainly any American official is justified in interpreting this paragraph of the Litvinoff letter as precisely describing the Communist International.

The only possible explanation is that the Soviet Government did not take this pledge seriously, and did not expect the American Government to take it seriously. No pledge could conceivably bind the Soviet Government more closely to "prevent the activity on its territory" of the Comintern.

* * *

The Soviet reply to the American protest has served one useful purpose. It has made impossible any misunderstanding of any future pledge regarding propaganda. The Soviet Government has explicitly stated that it "cannot . . assume any obligation as regards the Communist International."

This does not mean, however, that the ruling group in Russia disavows its obligations *to* the Comintern. In recent weeks it has explicitly reaffirmed those obligations. It has permitted the Comintern to appoint Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, to its presidium, and to appoint a Soviet citizen, George Dimitroff, as director of the permanent secretariat of the Comintern in Moscow. It has fervently reaffirmed the Russian Communist Party's belief in the efficacy of the Comintern to hasten the overthrow of all existing governments outside Russia.

The Russian Communists, who are doing their best to eliminate all religious feeling in Russia, have endeavored to give their people a substitute for religion in the belief that they have a mission to rescue the "oppressed peoples" of all countries from their "bourgeois masters." This belief has become an integral part of the Soviet system, and the Comintern is one of its outward manifestations. From this point of view the Soviet Government may feel justified in asserting that it "cannot assume any obligations" to disavow the Comintern. But Moscow still has failed to justify what appears to be a cynical repudiation of a very explicit pledge.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

. . . And the Monitor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I introduced Col. Frank Knox Sunday afternoon, I mentioned the fact that to my knowledge the Chicago Daily News was the only large newspaper in the United States which had refused to take liquor advertising. Upon my return home, Mrs. Babson asked if I had not forgotten The Christian Science Monitor. I feel that I owe the Monitor an apology ROGER W. BABSON

Babson Park, Mass.